Jos. D. Armitage

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[For the Bucks County Gazette.]

THE SONG OF SUMMER.

BY T. E. D.

Gather the flowers
Now while wy may,
Soon from this fair land
I must away.

Bask in the sunlight,
Dream in the shade;
Green leaves will wither,
Flowers will fade.

Hie to the woodlands;
Blithely and free,
Wild birds are singing
Praises to me.

Seek the cool mosses
Treasures are there,
Brighter than corals,
Lovely and rare.

Linger by glen and brake,
Where the ferns grow,
Where the wild bushes
Sway to and fro.

Drink in the spicy airs,
Seeing the while,
Through all the green boughs
Blue heavens smile.

Bend o'er the woodland stream
List to the song,
Rippling through light and shade
Gaily along.

Thus sing the bright waves,
Swiftly they go
Murmuring it o'er and o'er,
Softly and low;

"Gather the flowers sweet,
Now while ye may,
Fleetly the summer
Is passing away."

[For the Bucks County Gazette.]

WILLIAM WINSTON SEATON.

BY GEORGE S. MCDOWELL.

Among the gallant gentlemen under the reign of Malcolm Canmore, was Dougall. Previous to Canmore's ascension of the Scottish throne there were few surnames in Scotland, and he bestowed surnames after that of their land. Dougall possessed lands and a town near the sea, and thus his patronymic became *Seaton*. The family were devoted adherents of the exiled Stuarts, for whose restoration they staunchly fought, and they made themselves so peculiarly obnoxious to the government by their opposition to the Prince of Orange, and their complicity in the Jacobite schemes for the overthrow of the government, that finally, persuaded that further resistance was futile, Henry Seaton, with a number of gallant Scotch loyalists, came to the colony of Virginia, in 1690.

Henry Seaton, who married Elizabeth Todd, was the great grandfather of William Winston Seaton. The family stood high in honor in the new world, and intermarrying with the best families, preserved its eminence.

The father of our subject was Augustine Seaton, who married Mary Winston. The Winston family, in a spirit of adventure, emigrated to America from England. They were a family of great stature, uncommonly handsome, and well endowed morally and intellectually, and stocked Virginia with a stalwart and prolific race.

William Winston Seaton was born January 11, 1785, and in him were fitly concentered the mingled high qualities of the brave stock from which he sprung.

Chelsea, the ancestral home, despite the dilapidations of two revolutions, still remains an imposing and stately residence. Here were the graves of his forefathers, and within the venerable mansion were gathered choice relics of the family from the old world, with worm-eaten wills and musty parchments, while on the wall were the portraits of his progenitors of of a century and a half. One of these, representing a noble cavalier in a hunter's garb, had suffered damage during some revolutionary skirmish,—an unfortunate bullet having whistled through the canvass, destroying one of the blue eyes of this handsome Nimrod. This pictured hunter doubtless gave the first impulse to Mr. Seaton's well-known passion for field sports, which he continued to pursue when nearly four score years of age.

Mr. Seaton's childhood was passed under the paternal roof, in the happy companionship of brothers and sisters; his tastes refined by maternal influences; his intelligence quickened by the noted society which visited his father's, among them, his illustrious kinsman, Patrick Henry. This orator of fascinating speech and wonderful play of countenance, guided the first shot of his young relation, whose proverbial skill, acquired in chasing the deer through the wild woods on the Mattapony, received, sixty years later, enthusiastic recognition among the "preserves" of England.

A domestic tutor guided Mr. Seaton in the early paths of learning, until he reached, in Richmond, the culminating academic polishing of Ogilvie, a Scotchman. At the age of eighteen his mind was matured, his ambition aroused, his vocation decided, and he passed into the arena of public life as assistant editor of a Richmond journal, having already acquired a practical knowledge of the art in the same office with that master of Virginia journalism, Thomas Ritchie,—his friendship with whom lasted through forty years of wide divergence in political sentiment and action. He afterward edited a journal in Petersburg, exhibiting such force of character and fairness of discussion amid political heat, that his mark was made, and his glorious future predicted by Colonel Yancey, "who advised him to strike for that fame he so nobly won, and carried with him to an honored grave."

In the midst of his success and popularity, Mr. Seaton was called on a friendly errand to Raleigh, which chance visit proved an event which influenced his whole future life. He took up his residence at the home of Joseph Gales, the editor of the *Raleigh Register*, to which he brought the prestige of great political success, and distinguished family connections; possessing, at the same time, an uncommon charm of manner and person, for which he was already noted in Richmond, especially among the gentler portion of creation, who unanimously pronounced him "the most elegant young man in the State of Virginia." In this pleasant home circle of Mr. Gales, Mr. Seaton's public career was to be shaped, and his domestic happiness to receive its crowning grace,—the first springing from his friendship with Joseph Gales, his future colleague,—the second by his marriage with Miss Sarah Gales, the sister of his future associate.

In 1807 Mr. Seaton assumed the proprietary editorship of the *North Carolina Journal*, at Halifax, once the State Capital. This was a post, at that time, requiring at once a strong arm and a cool head; for political waves ran high, and partisan leaders were desperate characters. But Mr. Seaton proved himself master of the situation, for he curbed the fiery opposition, secured a candid discussion of political topics with his opponents, charged valorously against Federalism of which that region had been the stronghold, and transferred its allegiance to Republicanism. His was the best edited gazette in the State, more candid, more impartial, and less fermented by party spirit. The dignity and fairness of his editorials influenced even prejudiced minds, and gave a steadily increasing value to his journal. But notwithstanding his enviable success he sought a wider sphere for his energies; and, returning to Raleigh, became associated with Joseph Gales in the *Register*, being impelled to this decision by the sweet influences moulding his career, and which were destined to crown with joy all the future days of his life. In 1800 he was married to Miss Sarah Gales, who adorned his home with gentle goodness and social distinction.

In October, 1812, Mr. Seaton united his fortunes with those of his brother-in-law, Joseph Gales, editor of the *National Intelligencer*, published at Washington. Both these young men were trained in the office of the *Raleigh Register*, and, for half a century, published a paper that for ability, fairness, dignity, purity, and elegance of style, was unequalled in reputation by few gazettes in any part of the world.

At the period of Mr. Seaton's arrival in Washington, hostilities had already been declared against Great Britain. The journal sustained all the measures needful for carrying on the war with efficiency, and reanimated the drooping spirit of our people. Nor did the editors, when danger drew near, shrink from hazarding their own persons for that which they had stirred up the country. At the first call both enrolled themselves as privates in an infantry company, under the gallant Captain John Davidson, and served in it during the war. All this time they carried on their journal with spirit; for which purpose they alternately journeyed from camp to Washington. By their spirit and ardor they excited the ire of the invaders, and in a spirit of petty tyranny Admiral Cockburn ordered all the contents of the office to be destroyed. Despite this the *Intelligencer* still lived, as well as its editor, who edited his paper as fearlessly under the sway of Abraham Lincoln as he was wont to do under James Madison.

In 1810, the *Intelligencer*, under Mr. Seaton's management, was an independent and national expositor, and controller of public sentiment, and Mr. Seaton's commanding personal qualities, and rare social gifts could not fail to establish a peculiar influence over his fellow-citizens. The municipal office was the highest in the power of the citizens of Washington to bestow as a testimony of respect and popularity, upon those who won their favor. Mr. Seaton, at last persuaded to accept a first evidence of their progressive esteem, became alderman, for which office his *embonpoint* made him increasingly eligible.

Mr. Seaton, with his brother-in-law, Mr. Gales, was mainly instrumental in founding the church of his faith in Washington, then the outpost of liberal Christianity. Among its warm friends and consistent adherents was Mr. Calhoun, who expressed himself to Mr. Seaton that "Unitarianism was the true faith, and must ultimately prevail over the world."

Mr. Seaton was a warm friend of our great historian and diplomatist, George Bancroft, and had the honor of passing a criticism upon the first volume of his history of the United States, at the author's special invitation.

Mr. Seaton was secretary of the committee charged with the duty of welcoming Lafayette at Baltimore, and escorting him to Washington. Upon him, also, by tacit consent, devolved the special charge of the nation's most illustrious guest. And we find a sure index of Mr. Seaton's power of attraction in the friendship cherished for him through life by the Marquis, who, versed in every phase of life,—from the brilliant circle about the throne to the camp fires of our colonial wilderness,—was a keen judge of men.

The laborious and unintermitting duties of Mr. Seaton's editorial career allowed him little time, during his prolonged life, for relaxation, other than the shooting excursions in which he delighted, and which mainly contributed to the health and vigor which he enjoyed to a very advanced age. But in 1826 he visited the Eastern States, and sojourned there a short time. He was chosen orator on the occasion of laying the corner-stone of the new Masonic Temple,—President Adams and other dignitaries participating in the ceremonies. His eloquent address then delivered, shows his exalted estimate of the true aims of masonry, the handmaid of Christianity, of the almost ideal perfection expected from its sons; the virtues glowingly depicted on this occasion being nobly illustrated in the life and character of him who paid the just tribute to the beneficent brotherhood.

The *Intelligencer*, while Jackson occupied the Presidency, was no administrative organ; yet the President respected the virtues and abilities of the editors, and manifested his sense of Mr. Seaton's position in the community by appointing him one of the visitors to West Point. A short time previous to Jackson's inauguration Mr. Robert Little, the eloquent Unitarian pastor, preached a remarkable sermon, the text of which was: "When Christ drew near the city he wept over it." Thirty-eight years after, Mr. Seaton spoke of it as follows: "It was a grand sermon, depicting with prophetic force the evil effects of General Jackson's election,—that triumph of demagogulsm, ignorance, and radicalism in its worst form, which then deluged the country, defeating Adams, sweeping away Conservative and Tory, gentlemen, and the highest standard of honor, in the tide of unlettered, unmannered vulgarity, from which the country has not recovered; whose fruits are still beheld in this second upheaval of society, when the refined, the wise, must retreat before the untutored empirics who sit in the places of the giants of our Republic."

During the summer of 1838 Mr. Seaton indulged in one of his rare holidays, in a "flying jaunt to Canada," joining a quartette of friends who dubbed themselves the Pickwick Club, Mr. Seaton personating the benevolent and immortal President. The respect entertained toward him was evinced in the attentions he received from private and official hospitalities.

In 1840, Mr. Seaton accepted the highest office his fellow-citizens could bestow upon him, the Mayoralty—an office he had declined in 1820, and again in 1834. For ten years he was unanimously recalled to the position, an unprecedented tenure of the office in this country. His administration was the most successful in the history of the metropolis. Early in his term he vetoed the vote of thanks to the retiring President (Van Buren), for which the Council feared the Democratic party in Congress would visit upon the city their disapprobation of the recalcitrant Mayor. But there is a spirit of right in all men, and the city never lost a vote for relief or improvement by the honesty of its chief magistrate.

Mr. Seaton was especially interested in the cause of public education, and to his persevering efforts the youth of this generation are indebted for the present excellent system of public schools, and to his interest in every movement of moral and intellecutual progress the country may be said to be mainly in debt for the realization of James Smithson's beneficent design—the foundation of the Smithsonian Institution.

When tidings reached us that ill-fated Ireland was again languishing under famine and pestilence, it was Mr. Seaton's own overflowing sympathy which inaugurated the movement resulting in such munificent aid. "He started the Heaven-directed movement in our land, bent all his energies to the labor of love, and although he had been the means of launching already a victorious armada upon this mission of mercy, even yet he rested nor day nor night, nor proposed to do so, until the last cry of fever and famine in Ireland be turned into tears and prayers of gratitude to God." For all this the Irish heart warmed to him in gratitude, and when he sojourned a few days in the Emerald Isle, he was welcomed with the most friendly hospitality.

In 1850 he retired from the Mayoralty, peremptorily declining the office on the plea of advanced age. As a magistrate we find in him a model for imitation. The manner in which he discharged his duties will be ever the subject of commendation, and those who aspire to places of profit and trust may well take him for their guide and study.

Mr. Seaton was an attached friend of Daniel Webster, and in his death sustained his severest social loss. During the prolonged period of their friendship, and of Mr. Webster's stay in Washington, scarcely a day passed without the exchange of word or note, or a social gathering at the house of one or the other. The death of this mighty man moved Mr. Seaton to personal and permanent grief.

In 1865, acting on an ardent desire, he visited Europe. He wished especially to tread the soil of Great Britain, for whose history, true liberty, and glorious people he entertained an enthusiastic reverence and regard. England being endeared to him as the birthplace of his wife, while Scotland was the cradle of his own race. An interesting account of his European travel is to be found in the published letters he wrote from that continent.

In 1859 Mr. and Mrs. Seaton celebrated their "golden wedding," an occasion which drew from many quarters of the land kind salutations, gifts, floral offerings and congratulatory odes, while the public press paid grateful tributes to their virtues, and the courtesy and hospitality, which had, during half a century, crowned his home.

In August, 1860, the tie which had for forty-eight years united the editors of the *National Intelligencer* in so close a friendship, was severed by the death of Mr. Gales. The stories, like the lives, of these men were merged into one with a rare accord. They had no misunderstandings, no differences of views which a consultation did not at once reconcile. They had no division of interest, and down to the death of Mr. Gales both drew from the common coffer whatever he choose, never having made any settlement.

A month subsequent Mr. Seaton associated James C. Welling with himself in the editorial conduct of the *Intelligencer*, who most ably met all the flattering expectations which his well-known literary capabilities made the public anticipate.

The close of 1863 brought to Mr. Seaton the sorrow which darkened the remaining days of his pilgrimage. On Christmas day he laid in the dust her who, during fifty-four years had been the "modest yet shining ornament and charm of his household."

"Mr. Seaton's union with the honored partner of his life was marked by a mutual tenderness seldom paralleled, by a devotion so chivalrous on the one part, a reliance so truthful and unhesitating on the other, that it must ever be referred to as the crown and complement of his earthly existence."

On the 31st of December, 1864, the *National Intelligencer* announced to the country, in a dignified and touching valedictory, the retirement of Mr. Seaton from his connection with the press. "From every part of the land; from the rugged hills of the North, from the fertile plains of the South, from the broad valleys of the West, went forth a loving benison for the prosperity and happiness of the then surviving patriarch of the press." Edward Everett, in the last article he ever penned, says: "If the retrospect of a long life, usefully and honorably devoted to the services of the country in the highly responsible relation of a leading journalist; if the recollection of confidential intercourse with the most distinguished statesmen of his day and generation; if the warm attachment of friends and the respect of political opponents can afford a solace down the hill of life, few persons could ever be better entitled to it than Mr. Seaton, who now bids the public a last farewell."

And now the end drew near, and this remarkable life of two and four score years closed in 1867, replete with all that did honor to our common nature. The indomitable courage, the hopeful patience, the gentle sweetness, all the harmonized beauty of a noble nature, shone with almost celestial light as he neared the golden shore. "Mark the perfect man and behold the upright; for the end of that man is peace."

"Why," asks one of his public eulogists, "why this sorrow and sadness? Why these tolling bells and emblems of mourning throughout the city? Why is the name of William Winston Seaton on every tongue? Because a good man has left us; one who served the people faithfully and well, whose life was one of usefulness and honor, of whom it has been truly said that he was without an enemy,—a man illustrious in all those traits of character, those virtues and graces which go to form the perfect gentleman. Let us remember his patience and equanimity, his dignity and courtesy, his impartiality, love of truth and justice, his charity and loving kindness, his temperance and forbearance; let us, in the discharge of our duty, take William Winston Seaton as an example, and may we hope that in the end our record may be as bright, pure, and angelic as his."

What was the secret of his success? It was not political power or gift of place; it was not wealth. The legislative halls had never echoed his voice, the forum knew him not; he was never Cabinet councillor or President; he won no battle on ensanguined field. Yet he possessed a stern uprightness, an eloquence, a singular administrative ability, and an intuition, decision and cool courage which could have made him all these. His triumphs were the quiet ones of the editorial sanctum, and the usefulness of his life flowed in a perennial stream. Thus the power he exercised over all who approached him was owing to the benevolence of his nature, and the sympathy which magnetized all hearts.

Mr. Seaton was one of the last links between the illustrious framers of our Government, and those who make our history of to-day. He had seen the immortal Washington, and listened to the magic Henry, and it can not be wondered that the virtues which emanated from these Fathers of the Republic adorned him who had been glorified by their visible presence.

And then, undimmed by a single unworthy act, in every word and thought of his spotless life a true gentleman, duty his watchword, exalted honor his instinct, christianity his guide, William Winston Seaton bore his historic name untarnished to the grave; nobly illustrating the legend of his family arms: "*Invia Virtuti Nulla.*"

A Decatur, Indiana, belle wrings the breasts of her friends by $30,000 worth of jewelry.

We await with interest England's verdict on our peaches.

[Entered according to Act of Congress, in September, 1875, by W. W. Beach, at the Office of the Librarian of Congress, at Washington.]

ABORIGINAL FRAGMENTS.

A COLLECTION OF ANECDOTES EXHIBITING THE MANNERS, TRAITS AND AMUSEMENTS OF THE AMERICAN INDIANS, WITH DESCRIPTIONS OF THEIR DOMESTIC RELATIONS AND RELIGIOUS CEREMONIES, SKETCHES OF ADVENTURE, HISTORICAL AND MYTHOLOGICAL LEGENDS, INCIDENTS OF WARFARE, ETC.

—"Traditions, and proud tales
Of other days, exploits of chieftains bold,
Dauntless and terrible."—

I.

AN APACHE'S REVENGE.

The Apaches have had many a chief—none as desperately wicked as Cochise. He hated the Americans so bitterly that if one of his tribe learned a word of the English language, Cochise expelled him or forced him to forget it. He succeeded Red Sleeves, a great giant of a butcher, who took his name from the fact that every time he killed an enemy he smeared his blood over his arms from the wrists to the elbows. And thoroughly and terribly in keeping with his character, too, was Cochise's initiation or instalment. There had been a feast in the village. Amid the general revelry he refused to drink. While others got dangerously drunk and helplessly drunk, Cochise stood firmly by, watching the furious orgy with a look of sullen and supercilious irony on his expressive face. Finally a young brave, too far gone to be discreet, went up to him with a coiled *riata* in his left hand and a cup full of whisky in his right. He pressed Cochise to drink, but the newly made chief refused abruptly. Some words were had, and as an end of it the warrior smote his leader twice or thrice with his heavy rope. The unpardonable sin had been committed. It is safe to knock an Indian down, pound him with a club, beat him with a stick, bruise him with a bludgeon; but it were better to beard the grizzly bear than lay over his shoulders a cowhide or anything that savored of the lash.

Chief as he was, Cochise sternly demanded that the young brave should fight him at daylight the next morning with rifles. The *duello* is not much in vogue with any of the Indian tribes, and it is but rarely that individual quarrels pass so far beyond the point of settlement that an exercise of something of persuasion or resolute authority will not serve to restore good feeling, but in this instance Cochise would agree to nothing short of the actual combat. They met and fought. It was early morning, and the measured distance was thirty scant paces. Probably three hundred warriors were in attendance, and these, clad in full war costume and formed upon the flank of the dueling ground, presented a picturesque adornment to a scene otherwise pitiless and unforgiving. At the first fire Cochise's bullet found the heart of his antagonist. He leaped high into the air, and before he reached the ground he was dead

In every way more notorious was Cochise's next feat of savage bravado and prowess. A Scotch interpreter named Harrison Englehart had fallen under his displeasure, and he received word from his desperate enemy that the feud was mortal, and that he meant to kill him whenever and wherever found. Englehart affected to laugh at the threat, but he prepared himself for the worst, nevertheless, and went about warily, without, however, meeting with an opportunity to kill or be killed.

One day news came to Tuscon that Cochise, at the head of a small war party, was in camp thirty miles to the southeast. A Federal Captain took thirty men, an Indian agent, and Englehart as interpreter, and went out to have a talk with the Apaches. It is supposed that the Captain was ignorant of the feud existing, for upon Englehart making some objection to the proposed expedition, the officer insisted, and finally prevailed upon him to go. The meeting was most friendly, and lasted several hours. Neither Bochise nor Englehart referred to the subject of the quarrel between them, and sat upon their horses in friendly converse while the soldiers of the escort and the Indians of the war party were getting ready to march and to separate. Of a sudden, and with a wild yell that had hatred and vengeance in it, Cochise leaned from his saddle, seized Englehart by the collar, drew him up clear from his stirrups and over upon his left leg and thigh, and then dashed off at a furious rate, partially dragging and partially carrying his struggling victim. So instantaneous was the attack, and so unprepared was the escort for any immediate rescue, that some distance had been gained by Cochise, followed by his entire band, before the Captain's presence of mind returned to him, and a charge was ordered. It was too late, however, to save the poor Scotchman. Taken at the terrible disadvantage he was, he yet strove desperately and tried to draw his revolver and make the best fight he could for his life. Once he nearly succeeded, but, with the strength of a giant, and a rapidity that almost defied calculation, Cochise stabbed his victim seven times in the neck and breast, and even while holding him up upon his horse, and that horse rushing along over broken ground at the top of his speed, managed to tear the reeking scalp from the still breathing yet dreadfully mutilated interpreter. Waving this three times in the face of his pursuers, and dropping the gory corpse like a log in the road, he easily baffled the detachment of soldiers, and made his escape without the loss of a single follower.

For this deed the price of $2,000 was put upon Cochise's head, and many was the borderer and the plainsman who entered into his domain to look for him, and to lie in wait upon the road that he sometimes traveled. They did not find him—certainly none ever returned to claim the blood money, and many there were who returned not at all.

In a report made to the War Department some four or five years ago the actual statistics were given of Cochise's own killing, and from the figures there presented the almost incredible total was figured up of twenty-seven Americans, four Apache Indians, three Germans, two Englishmen, one Frenchman and forty-nine Mexicans and half-breeds who had come to their death at the hands of this monster alone.

II.

THE CAHROC DANCE OF PROPITIATION.

The first of September brings a red-letter day in the Cahroc year—the great Dance of Propitiation—at which all the tribe are present, together with deputations from the Euroes, the Hoopas, and others. They call it *sifeandy pickyavish*, which signifies literally "fixing the earth." The object of it is to propitiate the spirits of the earth and wood, in order to prevent land-slides, forest-fires, earthquakes, drought, and other calamities.

All the villages are then deserted—left unprotected and undefended—for all the women, and all the children, and the gray-beards must attend the grand anniversary. They come in fleets of canoes, up and down the Klamath, or on foot in joyous throngs along the trails beside the river, the squaws bringing in their baskets victuals enough to last the families as long as possible—a fortnight or more. But, singular to tell, neither on this occasion nor on any other do they have any feasting. Each family partakes of its own plain messes, though the greatest generosity prevails, and strangers or persons without families are freely invited to share their simple repasts of dried salmon and acorn-bread.

In the first place, an Indian of a robust frame—able to endure the terrible ordeal of fasting to which he is subjected—goes away into the mountains with an attendant, to remain ten days. He is called the Chareya-Indian, which, says Stephen Powers, may be translated, almost literally, "God-man;" and their evident belief is, that, by the keen anguish he undergoes, he propitiates the spirits vicariously in behalf of the whole tribe. During these ten days he partakes of nothing whatever, theoretically, though in case of extreme suffering, it is probable that he takes a little acorn porridge, or *pinole*; but he must abstain from flesh, on penalty of death. The attendant is allowed to eat sparingly of acorn-porridge only.

Meantime, what is going on in camp? During the long days, while they are awaiting the return of the Chareya-Indian, the men and squaws amuse themselves with song and lively dance, wherein they join together. Various games are played; gambling is indulged in. But singing and dancing are the principal amusements, and considerable time is devoted to teaching the boys to dance in imitation of the solemn and momentous ceremonial which is to be observed upon the return of the Chareya-Indian. Sometimes, in a dithyrambic frenzy—men and women mingling together—they wildly leap and dance; now each one chanting a different story, extemporized on the spot, in the manner of the Italian *improvisatore*, and yet keeping perfect time; and now all uniting in a chorus. Then, again, sitting in a solemn circle on the ground, or slowly walking in a ring around the fire—hand joined in hand, while the flames gleam upon their swarthy faces, ripple in the folds of their barbaric paludaments of tasseled deer-skin, and light up their grotesque chaplets and club-queues in nodding shadows—they intone those weird and eldritch chantings, in which blend at once an undertone of infinite pathos and a hoarse, deathly rattle of despair; and which I never yet have learned to listen to without a certain feeling of terror.

And now, at last, the attendant arrives on the summit of some overlooking mountain, and, with warning voice, announces the approach of the Chareya-Indian. In all haste, the people below all flee in terror, for it is death to behold him. Gaunt, and haggard; and hollowed eyed—reduced to a perfect skeleton, by his fearful sufferings—he staggers feebly into camp, leaning on the shoulder of the attendant, or perhaps born on the arms of those who have been summoned to bring him in from the mountains; for, in such an extreme instance, a secular Indian may assist, provided his eyes are bandaged. Long before he is in sight, the people have all disappeared. They take refuge in the deeps of the forest, or enter into their booths and cabins, fling themselves down with their faces upon the ground, and cover their eyes with their hands. Some wrap many thicknesses of blankets about their heads. Little children are carefully gathered into the booths, and their faces hidden deep in the folds of clothing or blankets, lest they should inadvertently behold that dreadful walking skeleton, and die the death. All the camp is silent, hushed, and awe-struck as the vicegerent of the great and dreaded Chareya enters.

Now he approaches the sweat-house, and is assisted to descend down into it. Feeble and trembling with the pangs of hunger, he seats himself upon the Sacred Stool. Tinder and flints are brought to him. With his last remaining strength he strikes out a spark, and nourishes it into a blaze. The Sacred Smoke arises. As no common creature may look upon the Chareya-Indian and live, so also none may behold the Sacred Smoke with impunity. Let his eyes rest upon it, even for a moment, and he is doomed to death. The intercession of the Chareya-Indian alone can avert the direful consequences of his inadvertence. If, by any mischance, one is so unfortunate as to glance at it, as it swirls up above the sweat-house, seeming to arise out of the ground, he goes down into it, prostrates himself before the Chareya-Indian sitting on the Sacred Stool, and proffers him *allicochick*. The priest demands $20, $30, $40, according to the circumstances. He then lights his pipe, puffs a few whiffs of secular smoke over the head of the unfortunate man, mumbling certain formularies and incantations the while, and this transgression is remitted.

After the lapse of a certain time, the people return from their hiding-places, and prepare for the last great solemnity: the Dance of Propitiation. They arrange themselves in a long line—the men only, for the women do not participate in this part of the ceremony. They are vestured in all their pomp of savage trappings, their jingling beadery, their tasseled robes of peltry, their buckskin bandoleers—passing under one shoulder and over the other, and gayly starred with the scarlet scalps of woodpeckers, to the value of $300 or $400 on each. They brandish aloft in their hands their finest bows and arrows, inlaid with sinews and shells, with glittering strings of pink and purple abalones; and, if any one can boast of a black deer skin as a trophy of his prowess, such an one is accounted beloved of the gods. No Indian can participate in the dance unless he has at least a raccoon's or a deer's head, with the neck stuffed, and the remainder of the skin flowing loose, elevated on a pole within easy eye shot.

Then two or three singers begin an improvised chant, a kind of invocation to the spirits; and occasionally they all unite in a fixed choral, which is meaningless, and repeated over and over *ad libitum*. Both in the recitative—where each singer makes an entirely independent invocation—and in the choral, they keep time wonderfully well, and that without beating time. The dancers in the line merely lift and lower one foot, in slow and regular accord. The ceremony continues two hours, during which profound decorum and stillness prevails among the spectators.

When this dance of religion is ended, all gravity vanishes forthwith; wild and hilarious shouts resound throughout the camp; the gayest dances are resumed, in which both sexes unite; and in the evening there ensues a ghastly libidinous debauch.

BEAUTIFUL THINGS.

BY ELLEN P. ALLERTON.

Beautiful faces are those that wear—
It matters little if dark or fair—
Whole-souled honesty printed there.

Beautiful eyes are those that show,
Like crystal panes where hearth-fires glow,
Beautiful thoughts that burn below.

Beautiful lips are those whose words
Leap from the heart like songs of birds,
Yet whose utterance prudence girds.

Beautiful hands are those that do
Work that is earnest and brave and true,
Moment by moment, the long day through.

Beautiful feet are those that go
On kindly ministries to and fro—
Down lowliest ways, if God wills it so.

Beautiful shoulders are those that bear
Ceaseless burdens of homely care
With patient grace and daily prayer.

Beautiful lives are those that bless—
Silent rivers of happiness,
Whose hidden fountains but few may guess.

Beautiful twilight, at set of sun,
Beautiful goal, with race well won,
Beautiful rest, with work well done.

Beautiful graves, where grasses creep,
Where brown leaves fall, where drifts lie deep
Over worn-out hands—Oh, beautiful sleep!

[For the Bucks County Gazette.]

ANALYSIS OF THE LATIN VERB.

Paradigms Concluded.

THIRD CONJUGATION.

(Stem ends in e short.)
Petere—to seek.

Imperative, or Stem *Pete*.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Imperfect Tenses.

Present—*S.*—Pete-o, contracted peto.
Pete-s—petis.
Pete-t=petit.
P.—Pete-mus=petimus. } vowel change.
Pete-tis=petitis.
Pete-nt=petunt.

Past.

Singular. *Plural.*
Pete-bam. Pete-bamus.
Pete-bas. Pete-batis.
Pete-bat. Pete-bant.

Future.

Pete-m=petam. Pete-mus
Pete-s. Pete-tis.
Pete-t. Pete-nt.

Perfect Tenses.

Present.— *Singular.* Pete-fui=petivi.
Pete-fuisti=petivisti.
Pete-fuit=petivit.
Plural. Pete-fuimus=petivimus.
Pete-fuistis=petivistis.
Pete-fuerunt=petiverunt.
Past.— *Singular.* Pete-fueram=petiveram.
Pete-fueras=petiveras.
Pete-fuerat=petiverat.
Plural. Pete-fueramus=petiveramus.
Pete-fueratis=petiveratis.
Pete-fuerant=petiverant.
Future.— *Singular.* Pete-fuero=petivero.
Pete-fueris=petiveris.
Pete-fuerit=petiverit.
Plural. Pete-fuerimus=petiverimus.
Pete-fueritis=petiveritis.
Pete-fuerint=petiverint

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Imperfect Tenses.

Present.—(Stem vowel changed to prevent confusion.)
Singular. *Plural.*
Pet-a-m for pete-m. Pet-a-mus.
Pet-a-s for petes. Pet-a-tis.
Pet-a-t, &c., &c. Pet-a-nt.

Past.

Pete-rem. Pete-remus.
Pete-res. Pete-retis.
Pete-ret. Pete-rent.

Perfect Tenses.

Present. *Singular.* Pete-fuerim=petiverim.
Pete-fueris=petiveris.
Pete-fuerit=petiverit.
Plural. Pete-fuerimus=petiverimus.
Pete-fueritis=petiveritis.
Pete-fuerint=petiverint.
Past.— *Singular.* Pete-fuissem=petivissem
Pete-fuisses=petivisses.
Pete-fuisset=petivisset.
Plural. Pete-fuissemus=petivissemus.
Pete-fuissetis=petivissetis.
Pete-fuissent=petivissent.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Singular. *Plural.*
2d—Pete, or petito. Petite, or petitote.
3d—Petito. Petunto.

Infinitive Mood.

Present—Pete-re.
Perfect—Pete-fuisse=petivisse.
Future—Pete-turum=petiturum esse.

Participles.

Present—Pete-nts=petens.
Future—Pete-turus=petiturus.

Gerunds.

Pete-ndum.
Pete-ndi.
Pete-ndo.

Supines.

Pete-tum=petitum.
Pete-tu=petitu.

The same reason that influenced me in choosing *delere* as the representative of the second conjugation led to my taking *petere* for the third; but most verbs of this conjugation are irregular so far as the formation of the perfect stem is concerned. That is to say, they do not combine the present stem with *fui*, but adopt some one of two or three different methods derived from the Greek, or probably from the so-called Aryan or original Indo-European language. Of these the one most commonly employed is to omit the final vowel of the stem, and then add *s*. Thus we have:

Ducere, stem duce, contracted duc, perfect stem ducs=dux.
Dicere, stem dice, contracted dic, perfect stem dics=dix
Scribere, stem scribe, contracted scrib, perfect stem scribs=scrips
Claudere, stem claude, contracted claud, perfect stem clauds=claus
Cedere, stem cede, contracted ced, perfect stem ceds=cess.

It is not at all necessary to state here the various other modes of forming the perfect stem. They are fully described in all grammars. Suffice it to say that when the perfect stem has been constructed, (no matter in what way) the tenses of that system are all formed in strict accordance with our rule; viz., the present perfect of the indicative has the peculiar person-endings of that tense suffixed to the perfect stem, while all the other compound tenses add to it the corresponding tenses of *esse*; thus:

Scribere, perfect stem scrips.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Perfect Tenses.

Present.— *Singular.* Scrips-i.
Scrips-isti.
Scrips-it.
Plural Scrips-imus.
Scrips-istis.
Scrips-erunt, or scripsere.
Past.— *Singular* Scrips-eram.
Scrips-eras.
Scrips-erat.
Plural. Scrips-eramus.
Scrips-eratis.
Scrips-erant.
Future.— *Singular.* Scrips-ero.
Scrips-eris.
Scrips-erit.
Plural. Scrips-erimus.
Scrips-eritis.
Scrips-erint.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Perfect Tenses.

Present.— *Singular.* Scrips-esim=scripserim.
Scrips-eris.
Scrips-erit.
Plural Scrips-erimus.
Scrips-eritis.
Scrips-erint.
Past.— *Singular* Scrips-essem=scripsissem.
Scrips-isses.
Scrips-isset.
Plural. Scrips-issemus.
Scrips-issetis.
Scrips-issent.

And so on in all.

There are other difficulties in this conjugation. In it we meet for the first time a departure from the regular formation of the future imperfect in *-bo*. But, as has been already stated, we know that some verbs which now have the future in *-am*, *-es*, *-et*, &c., once formed it in *-ebo*, *-ebis*, *-ebit*, &c.; and it is not improbable that many others did the same, or that all did originally.

Another source of difficulty to the student is the substitution of *i* for the *e* of the verb stem. But this vowel change is not peculiar to this conjugation, nor even to verb inflection.

Another difficulty is that the short *e* of the stem becomes long in the past imperfect tense, as in Scrib-ebam. I do not know that this can be accounted for, but that the short *e* of *petere* should give place to *i* long in *peti-vi* is I think due to the contraction from *pete-fui*.

FOURTH CONJUGATION.

As the model verb of this conjugation I choose one which in almost every grammar is put in the class of irregular verbs. It will be seen however that it follows the common law in its tense-formation, and that in fact there is nothing irregular in its inflection except the very trifling change of I to E before the vowels *o*, *a* and *u*.

Ire—to go.

Imperative, or Stem *I*.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Imperfect Tenses.

Singular. *Plural.*
Present—E-o. I-mus.
I-s. I-tis.
I-t. E-unt.
Past—I-bam. I-bamus.
I-bas. I-batis.
I-bat. I-bant.
Future—I-bo. I-bimus.
I-bis. I-bitis.
I-bit. I-bunt.

Perfect Tenses.

Present—I-fui, contracted Ivi.
I-vi. I-vimus.
I-visti. I-vistis.
I-vit. I-verunt.
Past—I-veram. I-veramus.
I-veras. I-veratis.
I-verat. I-verant.
Future—I-vero. I-verimus.
I-veris. I-veritis.
I-verit. I-verint.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Imperfect Tenses.

Present—*S.*—E-am. *P.*—E-amus.
E-as. E-atis.
E-at. E-ant.
Past—*S.*—I-rem. *P.*—I-remus.
I-res. I-retis.
I-ret. I-rent.

Perfect Tenses.

Present—*S.*—I-verim. *P.*—I-verimus.
I-veris. I-veritis.
I-verit. I-verint.
Past—*S.*—I-vissem. *P.*—I-vissemus.
I-visses. I-vissetis.
I-visset. I-vissent.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Singular. *Plural.*
2d—I, or Ito. Ite, or Itote.
3d—Ito. Eunto.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present—I-re.
Perfect—I-fuisse=Ivisse.
Future—I-turum esse.

Participles.

Present—I-ens, (genitive Euntis.)
Future—I-turus.

Gerunds.

Eundum.
Eundi.
Eundo.

Supines.

Itum.
Itu.

In *Ire*, then, we have an excellent example of a regularly conjugated verb, whose stem or characteristic vowel is *i* long, and so it is used to illustrate the original (or at least the theoretical) fourth conjugation, but it does not present the inflections of verbs of that conjugation as they are found in classical Latin. They depart in two particulars from the type as given above: (1.) In place of forming the imperfect future of the indicative in *-bo*, *-bis*, *-bit*, &c., they follow the analogy of the modern third conjugation, and make it in *-m*, *-s*, *-t*: *-mus*, *-tis*, *-nt*. (2.) Before these endings in the future indicative, and in the subjunctive present, as well as before *-bam*, *-bas*, *-bat*, &c., of the past imperfect indicative, they take a connecting vowel, *retaining before it the i of the stem*; thus: Audi-ebam for Audibam, Audiam instead of Audim or Audam. It must not be forgotten, however, that several verbs of this conjugation are still found having the future in *-bo*, *-bis*, *-bit*, and the imperfect past in *-bam*, *-bas*, *-bat*, without any connecting vowel.

AUDIRE—to hear.

IMPERATIVE MOOD, OR STEM *Audi*.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Imperfect Tenses.

Present—*S.*—Audio. *P.*—Audimus.
Audis. Auditis.
Audit. Audiunt.
Past—*S.*—Audi-e-bam. *P.*—Audi-e-bamus.
Audi-e-bas. Audi-e-batis
Audi-e-bat. Audi-e-bant.
Future—*S.*—Audi-a-m. *P.*—Audi-e-mus.
Audi-e-s. Audi-e-tis.
Audi-e-t Audi-e-nt.

Perfect Tenses.

Present—*S.*—Audi-fui=audivi.
Audi-visti.
Audivit.
P.—Audi-vimus.
Audi-vistis
Audi-verunt
Past—*S.*—Audi-veram. *P.*—Audi-veramus.
Audi-veras. Audi-veratis.
Audi-verat. Audi-verant.
Future—*S.*—Audi-vero. *P.*—Audi-verimus.
Audi-veris. Audi-veritis.
Audi-verit. Audi-verint.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Imperfect Tenses.

Present—*S.*—Audi-a-m. *P.*—Audi-a-mus.
Audias. Audiatis.
Audiat. Audiant.
Past—*S.*—Audirem. *P.*—Audiremus.
Audires. Audiretis.
Audiret. Audirent.

Perfect Tenses.

Present—*S.*—Audiverim *P.*—Audiverimus.
Audiveris. Audiveritis.
Audiverit. Audiverint.
Past—*S*—Audivissem. *P.*—Audivissemus.
Audivisses. Audivissetis.
Audivisset Audivissent.

Imperative Mood.

Singular. *Plural.*
2d person—Audi, or Audito. Audite, or Auditote.
3d " Audito. Audiunto.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present—Audire.
Perfect—Audi-fuisse=audivisse.
Future—Auditurum esse.

Participles.

Present—Audi-ents=audiens.
Future—Auditurus.

Gerunds.

Audiendum.
Audiendi.
Audiendo.

Supines.

Auditum.
Auditu.

CONSONANT CONJUGATION.

To this class belong *Esse* (to be) and its compounds *Posse*, *Prodesse*, &c., *Velle* (to wish) and its compounds *Nolle* and *Malle*, and *Ferre* (to bear) with its compounds, as, *Afferre*, *Efferre*, *Conferre*, &c. It will be observed that in these verbs the person-endings are in direct union with the consonant stem when the word so formed can be clearly pronounced, and is not identical with some other part of the verb. Thus we have in the present, *-o*, *-s*, *-t*: *-tis*, *-nt*, added to the stem *Fer*, and as that is also the stem of the imperfect future of the indicative and the present of the subjunctive, the immediate adding of the person-endings *-m*, *-s*, *-t*: *-mus*, *-tis*, *-nt*, in these tenses, would give us three sets of words alike in form but different in sense. To avoid this confusion, connecting vowels are used to distinguish the future indicative and the present subjunctive from the present indicative, and also to distinguish them from each other, according to the principle observed in the other conjugations.

But there is an exception to the rule just given. The imperfect past of the indicative, if regularly formed, could be pronounced—*Fer-bam, Fer-bas, Fer-bat*. A connecting vowel is not absolutely necessary, nevertheless we find one employed—Ferebam, Ferebas, Ferebat. And we have also Ferimus for Fermus. These, however, are the only departures from the rule, and hardly deserve to be called anomalies.

I beg the reader to observe that in all grammers, from that of Dean Coleb or Lilly down to the most recent; for instance, in Andrews & Stoddard's, in Bullion's, in Bryce's, in the so-called Primer now used in the great schools of England, in Schmitz's edition of Zumpts, in McClintock's, in Colford's, in Bingham's, and even in Madvig's, in Allen & Greenough's, and in Harkness' last revised edition, (1875) these verbs are treated as *irregular* on account of that very peculiarity which arises from their regularity as consonant verbs! The universal statement is that Fers, Fert, &c., are syncopated forms for Feris, Ferit, &c.; and that Ferre is an abbreviation of Ferere!

The perfect stem (*Tul*) and the past participle or supine stem (*Lat*) are taken from other verbs. It is the fashion now to say that Latus is for Flatus, as if from Flao. This, however, is merely an etymological guess, of which no more can be said than that it is *possibly* correct.

FERRE—to bear.

Imperative, or Stem *Fer*.

Imperfect Tenses.

Present.
S.—Fer-o, Fer-s, Fer-t.
P.—Fer-i-mus, Fer-tis, Fer-u-nt.

Past.
S.—Ferebam, Ferebas, Ferebat.
P.—Ferebamus, Ferebatis, Ferebant.

Future.
S.—Feram, Feres, Feret.
P.—Feremus, Feretis, Ferent.

Perfect Tenses.

Present.
S.—Tuli, Tulisti, Tulit.
P.—Tulimus, Tulistis, Tulerunt.

Past.
S.—Tuleram, Tuleras, Tulerat.
P.—Tuleramus, Tuleratis, Tulerant.

Future.
S.—Tulero, Tuleris, Tulerit.
P.—Tulerimus, Tuleritis, Tulerint.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Imperfect Tenses.

Present.
S.—Feram, Feras, Ferat.
P.—Feramus, Feratis, Ferant.

Past.
S.—Fer-rem, -res, -ret.
P.—Fer-remus, -retis, -rent.

Perfect Tenses.

Present.
S—Tul-erim, -eris, -erit.
P.—Tul-erimus, -eritis, -erint.

Past.
S.—Tul-issem=Tulessem, -isses, -isset.
P.—Tul-essemus, -issetis, -issent.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Singular. *Plural.*
2d person—Fer, or Ferto. Ferte, or Fertote.
3d " Ferto. Ferunto.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present—Ferre.
Perfect—Tul-esse=Tulisse.
Future—Lat-urum esse.

Gerunds.

Fere-ndum, Ferendi, Ferendo.

Supines.

Latum, Latu.

These paradigms are sufficient to show how the theory of conjugation herein maintained applies to and explains the inflections of all verbs, and arranges them in a simpler and more philosophical classification than any hitherto employed. Of course it is not to be supposed that every minute particular can be explained and every objection anticipated in a single article. My object is merely to illustrate and establish the truth of my theory so far as its leading principles are concerned, and believing this to have been accomplished, I lay down the pen.

J. H. DRUMM,
New Britain, Conn.

Bucks County Gazette.

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ODDS AND ENDS.

Whiskey straights lead to bad straits.

If you don't bridle your tongue, saddle be your fate.

It is said soda water taken alone shows a fizzical weakness.

The late Emperor Ferdinand of Austria left the Pope of Rome a legacy of six millions of dollars.

Madame Christine Nilsson is said to be as generous as she is talented. She not only sang at a matinee for the benefit of the sufferers by the inundations in France, but defrayed all the expenses in order that the entire proceeds might be devoted to that charity.

An English paper with the usual knowledge of its kind on American topics, says, "Jefferson Davis, the American rebel, has been invited to address the Winnebago natives. N. B.—The Winnebagoes are a tribe of Indians, formerly of Wisconsin State, but now removed to an agency in Nebraska State."

It has never been accounted for and probably never will be why a boy who will eat four meals, play ball three hours, gorge himself with unripe fruit and go in swimming six times daily during all vacation and be healthier than a tombstone, will be seized with all sorts of maladies the very moment the school bell rings.

The late Horace Greeley is buried in Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn, a plain slab with the name, and the dates of birth and death, marking his grave. The latter has just been surrounded by an arbor vitae hedge, forming an enclosure fifteen feet in diameter, within which scraggy rose bushes are planted.

The Convent of the Capucin Monks, in a corner of the Piazza Barbernia in Rome, so admirably described by Hawthorne in his "Marble Faun," has been dismantled by order of the Italian Government. The monks, some 200 in number, were pensioned and dismissed and left their old haunts with little apparent reluctance. With the suppression of this convent another of the long standing curiosities of Rome fades from the sight of the tourists.

MR. ALFRED SAMPSON, one of the oldest citizens of Duxbury, Mass., died lately at the advanced age of eighty-four years. His widow still lives. Several years ago they celebrated their golden wedding, and had her husband lived a short time longer, they would have celebrated the sixtieth anniversary of their marriage. It is a remarkable fact that during all this period the family circle has never been broken, and all of his seven children were with him at his last hours. Mr. Sampson was one of the few remaining pensioners of the war of 1812.

In one of Landseer's early visits to Scotland he stopped at a village, and took a great deal of notice of the dogs, jotting down rapid sketches of them on a bit of paper. Next day, on resuming his journey, he was horrified to find dogs suspended from the trees in all directions, or drowning in the rivers, with stones tied round their necks. He stopped a weeping urchin who was hurrying off with a pet pup in his arms, but learned, to his dismay, that he was supposed to be an excise officer who was taking notes of all the dogs he saw, in order to prosecute the owners for unpaid taxes. Another time he went to Portugal, and the king sent for him to express his admiration. "Ah, Sir Edwin," said his Majesty, "I am glad to see you; I'm so fond of beasts."

CHILDREN'S FEARS.—The objects that excite the fears of children are often as curious and unaccountable as their secret intensity. A lady told me once that a special object of horror to her, when she was a child, were the colors of the prism, a thing in itself so beautiful that it is difficult to conceive how any imagination could be painfully impressed by it; but her terror of these magical colors was such that she used to rush past the room, even when the door was closed, where she had seen them reflected from the chandelier by the sunlight on the wall. A bright, clever boy of nine, by no means particularly nervous, told me once that the whole story of Aladdin was frightful to him; but he never was able to explain why it made this impression upon him. A very curious instance of strong nervous apprehension, not, however, in any way connected with supernatural terror, occurred to a young girl about eight years old, the daughter of a friend of mine. The mother, the gentlest and most reasonably indulgent of parents, sent her up stairs for her watch, cautioning her not to let it fall. The child, by her own account, stood at the top of the stairs with the watch in her hand till the conviction that she certainly *should* let it fall took such dreadful and complete possession of her that she dashed it down, and then came in a paroxysm of the most distressing nervous excitement to tell her mother what she had done.—*Atlantic for September.*

It is mentioned in the newspapers that Donaldson, the aeronaut, was, upon the mother's side, of Quaker origin; and men take their characters very much from their mothers. Some of our best young soldiers during the war were of Quaker race; nor is it necessary to do more than allude to the Rhode Island hero of the revolution. The truth is, this Quaker blood, for courage, endurance, persistance, and strong, practical and earnest energy, hasn't its equal. The firmness with which the first followers of George Fox bore persecution of the most cruel kind, has descended to a generation which thinks less of the broad-brimmed hat, the "Thee" and the "Thou," the drab coat, but keeps the fixed mind and the unflinching bravery. This is hardly a day of suffering for righteousness' sake; for though there may be those who would not reject the crown of martyrdom, it happens that there is nobody sufficiently in earnest to bestow it upon them. Think of burning or beheading any man now on account of his religious belief! The unyielding fidelity to convictions, which cost three Quakers their lives one dark morning on Boston Common, takes other forms, and maintains opinions in other ways. The modern Quaker has his own way; he would grow great through opposition, but nobody opposes him; he expends his energies in farming, in trading, and in doing whatever good his hands find to do; but if we should begin to flog him at the cart's-tail, to consign him to prison vaults and make him pay church rates, he would probably develop a most creditable energy.—*New York Tribune.*

AN ORIENTAL JUDGEMENT.—A native of India, one of her Majesty's subjects whom the Prince of Wales is about to visit, recently brought a curious suit in one of the native courts. The plaintiff invited a number of friends to a dinner party. The guests accepted, but for some reason which does not appear, neither attended nor sent any apology. The man whose hospitality was so uncourteously treated summoned his faithless friends before a district magistrate, and his honor gave judgement for the plaintiff in the sum his entertainment cost. This was certainly an equitable judgement and worthy of Haroun al Raschid himself. The Prince of Wales must be on his good behavior. But as happens in other cases and in other countries, what is equitable is not always legal, and an English judge, before whom the case was carried by appeal, reversed the decision. His honor remarked that if the law laid down by the lower court was correct, "the risk of accepting invitations would be very serious indeed." Well there should be *some* risk if a man pretends to accept a courtesy which he intends to retaliate by an insult. And there should be risk in abusing the politeness and making light of the amenities of social life. Generally such offences are punished by the unwritten code of social usages, and the man or woman who elects the part of the bear is baited by society. And there is, unfortunately for the culprits, no court of appeal, when a man is sent to Coventry for his neglect of the courtesies of life. The women have jurisdiction in such cases. Their promptness in dealing with social derelicts shows that in the good time coming, when women are to sit on juries, and even on the bench, offenders will lose the benefit of the law's delays. Imagine a lady among us incensed and outraged, as the Indian dinner-giver must have been, by the studied insolence of men who neither put in an appearance nor sent a regret!—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

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The Easton *Express* fears that Easton has another Jesse Pomeroy. It says: "This morning a boy named Joseph Becker, aged 14 years, was committed to jail from South Bethlehem, by Justice Ziegenfuss, for brutally assaulting a little child belonging to William Russell. Becker, without any cause, entered Russell's house last evening, and took the child from a cradle and carried it to the street where he threw it down and beat it in an unmerciful manner with a heavy club, and would, no doubt, have killed it had not the neighbors interfered and arrested the brute. Becker is supposed to be insane, as no cause can be assigned for his violent attack on the child. He was accompanied to the jail by his father, who begged the warden to use the boy kindly, as he feared he had lost his senses. The victim of the assault is not expected to recover."

The California election took place yesterday. There were four tickets in the field for State officers. The Republican ticket is headed by Timothy G. Phelps for Governor; the Democratic by William Irwin; the Independent by John Bidwell; and the Temperance by W. E. Lovett. There are also four members of Congress chosen, all the parties but the Temperance party having candidates in the field in each district, and three of the four members of the last House from California—Messrs. Page and Houghton, Republicans, and Luttrell, Democrat—being candidates for re-election. No returns have yet been received of the election. Owing to the number of tickets in the field it was impossible to guess the result last night.

The Pacific Coast was thrown into a high state of excitement last week by the announcement of the failure of the famous Bank of California, with nominal assets of about $7,000,000 to meet liabilities aggregating $14,000,000. The collapse of this institution caused a run upon other banks and they were compelled to suspend for the time, though they are said to be sound and will resume this week. Several large failures are reported in other sections, seriously affecting public confidence. Ralston, the President of the Bank of California, was requested to resign and did so. Soon after he was drowned, but there appears to be some doubt as to whether he committed suicide or was a victim of apoplexy from going into bathe in a heated condition.

At Shenandoah, yesterday morning, Thomas Sanger, inside boss for S. M. Heaton & Co., at the Raven Run mines, was shot dead by five men, who put six bullets into his body. Another man, named William Wren, who was with Sanger at the time, was also shot, and so badly wounded that his recovery is despaired of. The cause of the tragedy is said to be the dissatisfaction of the miners with Sanger. A year ago they refused to work under him, but subsequently resumed, and since then he had from time to time received "coffin notices" and warnings to leave, or he would be killed. His assassins are not known, but a reward of $1,000 has been offered for their apprehension, and a party of armed and mounted men are searching the mountains for them.

At Scranton, Pa., yesterday, a young man giving the name of Shafer presented to the Cashier of the Merchants and Mechanics' Bank a check for $8700, and asked to have it cashed. The check purported to be from the First National Bank of Camden, N. J., to the Fourth National Bank of New York, and was accompanied by a letter of introduction purporting to be from the President of the Camden bank. The cashier held the letter and check and told the youth to call again in half an hour. Meanwhile he communicated with the police and ascertained by telegraphing to Camden that the documents were forgeries. The forger, however, escaped.

Gov. Allen gets mad every time he mentions that rumor about his withdrawing from the field in Ohio. A reckless correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* asked him about it recently and was informed that the whole story was a profane lie. "Withdraw!" roared the Governor, "Why, sir, if I was in the last stages of consumption, and it could be calculated to a certainty that I would die within two days after election, I would not withdraw. I would remain on the track for the good of the party. A withdrawal means defeat. Such a thought never entered my head. I intend to fight the battle right through and be elected."

Announcement was made on Monday of the suspension of the Publishing House of Lee & Shepard, of Boston, and Lee, Shepard & Dillingham, of New York. The dullness of the times prevented the house from retrieving its losses in the great fire of Boston, and the subsequent fire in the Ludbury street building, in the same city. The liabilities of the suspended firm are stated at about $500,000, and it is said they will pay 50 cents on the dollar.

A singular rain-storm occurred in Washington, on Sunday, 2 80-100 inches of rain having fallen between 7.35 A. M., and 4.35 P. M. The rain at no other point in the United States during the same time exceeded the fourth of an inch. There is considerable damage to property all over the city. This localization of a storm so long continued is very unusual and to our reading unprecedented. Such storms are commonly of very brief duration.

Private Dalzell's soldiers' re-union began yesterday at Caldwell, Ohio, in a camp about a mile from the town. Several thousand people were present. Dalzell delivered the address of welcome, which, we presume, he will forward to the papers for publication, and speeches were made by Col. McConnell, of Marietta, Ohio, and Senator Cockerill, of Missouri.

The proposed new uniform of conductors on the Pennsylvania Railroad will be full-breasted, pocketless and adorned with gold lace. The pouch accompanying the uniform will be locked, and all tickets, &c., will be passed through a narrow aperture at the top.

The Secretary of the Treasury has ordered the destruction of $509,400 in legal tenders, being 90 per cent. of the national bank notes issued during the month. Their destruction will make the amount of legal tenders outstanding, until further notice, $374,245,708.

Jefferson Davis has telegraphed his acceptance of the invitation to attend the county fairs next week in De Soto and Fulton, Mo. Extensive preparations are being made to receive him, and his trip will partake largely of the character of an ovation.

At Waco, Texas, on Sunday night, a duel was fought in the dark between Charles Garrick and J. M. Turner. The distance was four feet and the weapons were six-shooters. Turner was killed at the third shot fired. The murderous contest grew out of a quarrel about some trifling subject.

In San Francisco, by report, as well as elsewhere, the excitement caused by the failure of the Bank of California is steadily subsiding. The effect in all the Atlantic seaboard cities seems to have been far less than was at first anticipated.

Goldsmith Maid is to trot at Hartford on Friday for a purse of $2003, to beat her own time.

[For the Bucks County Gazette.]

PROHIBITION AS A POLITICAL ISSUE.

EDITOR GAZETTE:—As the subject of Prohibition will be a political issue in the next state campaign, we would like through your valuable paper to present a few facts to the public. When a vote was taken on the adoption of the Local Option Law, forty-one counties of the sixty-four voted in favor of adoption, showing that it was the decided will of the people that at least forty-one counties of the great state of Pennsylvania should not be blighted by the accursed rum traffic.

To the intelligent reader of your paper it is hardly necessary to refer to the disgraceful scenes that transpired in our State Legislature of last winter,—how when the repeal of the Local Option Law came before a Republican Senate, in whose keeping it was placed, that body, without the courage or manliness to fairly meet the subject, finally repealed the law, not by their votes, but by enough members absenting themselves to enable it to become a law, knowing full well by the scores of well filled remonstrances, representing all sections of the state, that their vote for its repeal would be to them a political death. Of Gov. Hartranft little was expected by the friends of local option, excepting that the pledge he so faithfully made them would be kept, belonging as he does to an organization known as the "Mystic Pilgrims," composed largely of liquor men and third-rate politicians; and it is this body which has for some time ruled (with an iron hand) not only the affairs of Philadelphia but of the state, and on account of some of its notorious corrupt transactions a few months since received the public condemnation of the Union League. Is it surprising then that an organization of this kind should use its utmost power to put in public positions of trust those whom they can so readily wield to suit their own wicked purposes.

Of the Prohibition candidate it may be well to say a few words. The nominee of the Prohibition Party of Pennsylvania for Governor, Hon. Robert Audley Browne, was born December 3, 1821, in Steubenville, Ohio, was educated in Pittsburgh, and is a graduate of the Western University; at twenty-one was licensed to preach; at twenty-three ordained to the ministry, and has been an active minister since,—most of the time pastor of one congregation—the United Presbyterians of New Castle, Pa. During the terrible antislavery struggle, when the whole country was wreathing under the heel of that demon, American Slavery, he threw himself into the contest, and in conventions, in churches and school-houses, spoke for the cause of freedom, in his own and adjoining counties, accepting freely the responsibility and odium attached to his conduct. At the breaking out of the war he assisted in raising troops, and was appointed chaplain of the 100th Pennsylvania Regiment, which he promptly accepted, and was in a number of the fiercest engagements, until captured by the enemy. After his release broken down by disease, caused by hard labor and southern malaria, he returned to his home. After his partial recovery he was asked for the use of his name for the State Senate and received the unanimous vote of his county—was nominated in the District and elected. Of his political career the following extract, copied from *Our Paper*, an able journal, published in Philadelphia, and devoted to the cause of prohibition, may be of interest to your numerous readers.

"Soon after he was out of the service he was asked for the use of his name for the State Senate. Though surprised, he consented, and received the unanimous vote of his county, was nominated in the district and elected. In the Senate his position was never a doubtful one. Whenever honor and popular rights, as against the exactions of monopolies, or the cause of order and good morals were involved, his advocacy could always be counted on. The question of giving the ballot to the newly emancipated colored population, arose during his first session in the Senate (1866) and received his ardent support, though there were then many conservatives among the Republicans. Hence, he was glad to have a chance to vote for the ratification of the Fourteenth Amendment, as a measure of justice and wisdom, and he pointed out the defect in the second section giving States the right to grant or withhold the ballot, and accompanied his vote with a declaration of views afterward embodied in the Fifteenth Amendment.

In these measures Senator Browne was among the foremost advocates of reform. As such he had the rare satisfaction to see the country *compel* cautious leaders either to get out of the way, or adopt principles pioneered for them by those who had more faith in God and man. His congregation, four-fifths of which had been on the other side, was now almost a unit in supporting his views.

And thus it is to-day on the temperance question. In standing as a representative of an advanced public opinion upon the licensed sale of strong drink—the bane of society and the great enemy of the church—Dr. Browne realizes that he is one of the pioneers in another great struggle now commencing, and which will end as the others did, in a grand triumph. Men who ignore the question will be *compelled* to get out of the way, or acknowledge the right and duty of legislators to protect society from the ruinous traffic of the rum maker and seller.

Dr. Browne accepted the Presidency of Westminster College in 1867, a position he retained till 1870. In 1873 he resumed charge of his old congregation, a large and influential one, which he still serves.

In figure the Doctor is tall and slender and of commanding appearance. He is an eloquent speaker and a good writer. His habits of thought and study have made him a ripe scholar, while his experience in the pulpit, on the platform and with the pen have rendered him ready and convincing. He is immensely popular in the west, and will command a large vote. His election would fill the gubernatorial chair with a competent and worthy officer and mark an epoch in the public sentiment of the State more glorious than any other because fraught with blessings to more suffering victims of a destructive and unchristian traffic. If the voters of Pennsylvania vote their honest convictions on the liquor traffic, uninfluenced by party, personal or pecuniary considerations, he will be elected. And why should they not?"

At a clam bake given at City Island, yesterday, by Congressman Odell, and attended by many prominent persons, a young Italian named Vianni committed suicide under singular circumstances. Dr. Doremus announced that Vianni, who possessed remarkable dramatic ability, would favor the company with "a recitation in imitation of Rachel." The young man arose and delivered his recitation in Italian, with great force and "startling" expression of countenance. He once interrupted himself, and turning to Senator John A. King, said, "You understand Italian." He closed with the expression, in Italian: "God, who judges all, will judge this," and then, taking a pistol from his pocket, shot himself in the temple, and fell motionless to the ground. The guests, supposing this to be a part of the entertainment, began to applaud, when Dr. Doremus sprang forward and exclaimed that the young man was killed. Vianni survived about half an hour, but never spoke. It is said he belonged to the suite of Court Corti, the Italian Minister, and was of a noble family in Rome. No cause for the deed is known.

The news from Bosnia is growing in importance every day, the rising of a few bodies of peasantry less than two months ago having since assumed the magnitude of a revolution threatening the dismemberment of Turkey. According to late telegrams Herzegovina has a Provisional Government; Servians have invaded Turkish soil; and both Montenegro and Servia are preparing actively for war. The report which comes with this news of the abdication of Prince Milan of Servia makes the situation still graver. He said lately that he would yet be sacrificed to his love for peace, and it is very probable he has been.

At Chicago, Tuesday afternoon, four men drove up to the residence of General Anson Stager, and two of them, on pretence of examining the gas-metre, entered the house. They overpowered the servant girl, and threatened to kill her if she did not give up the key to the closet containing the silver-ware. She told them that Mrs. Stager, who was about, had the key, whereupon they broke open the closet and carried off the silver. The value of the stolen articles is not known.

The Erie County Democratic Convention unanimously resolved last Monday to present Wm. A. Galbreath of Erie as candidate for Governor at the coming State Convention, but Mr. Galbreath, by letter, emphatically declined to allow the use of his name, and will not be a candidate.

The Hon. Alexander A. Stephens is said to hold views on the money question similar to those of Gov. Allen and the Hon. George H. Pendleton.

Philadelphia.

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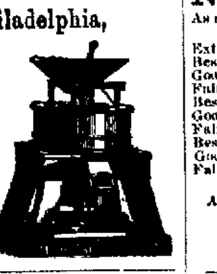

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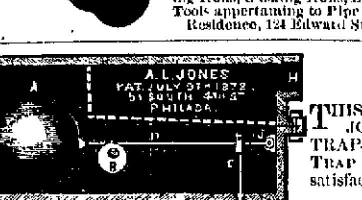

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No Penny Chromo, Bronze Figure or Glass Ware,
As all right-minded people know the price of the gift is charged to the goods. Our price list you will find below.

Extra Choice Formosa Tea,	80 Cts.	Best Young Hyson Tea,	90 Cts.
Best Oolong "	60 "	Good " " "	70 "
Good "	40 "	Fair " " "	50 "
Fair "	30 "	Best Eng. Br'kfast "	80 "
Best Japan "	80 "	Gunpowder "	$1 00.
Good "	60 "	Old Government Java Coffee,	38 Cts.
Fair "	50 "	Java "	33 a 35 "
Best Imperial "	90 "	Maricabo "	30 a 33 "
Good "	70 "	Laguayra "	25, 28 a 30 "
Fair "	60 "	Rio "	25 a 28 "

SUGARS ALWAYS THE LOWEST. A full line of Pure Spices.
All goods guaranteed as represented or money refunded.
T. P. GREGER,
630 North Second Street, Philadelphia.
Three doors below Fairmount Avenue. 974

YOU CAN SAVE MONEY
BY PURCHASING YOUR
TEAS AND COFFEES
OF THE
AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
Importers of Teas.
RETAIL STORES:
932 Arch Street, 21 South Second Street, 269 North Ninth Street, and N. W. corner Eleventh and Spring Garden Streets, Philadelphia. 960

TEMPERANCE
COFFEE HOUSE AND RESTAURANT,
WILLIAM H. HARRIS, PROPRIETOR,
229 RACE STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
GENTLEMEN or LADIES visiting Philadelphia, will find excellent accommodations at modern prices. Private rooms for ladies.
N. B.—Ice Cream and Water Ices 1027

THOMAS C. VAN HORN,
101 North Fourth St., Philadelphia,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN MANUFACTURED
Tobacco, Segars, &c.,
Sole proprietor of "GOOD ENOUGH" and other popular brands of Fine Cut Chewing. Also, FARMER'S JOY SMOKING TOBACCO. 1052

M. A. MONTEJO,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF
LEAF, CHEWING AND SMOKING
Tobacco and Cigars.
HAVANNA LEAF A SPECIALTY.
No. 119 South Second Street,
960 PHILADELPHIA, PA.

W. C. DRUMMOND,
DEALER IN
Segars and Tobacco,
GENTS' COLLARS, CUFFS, STATIONERY, &c.,
No. 1010 North Front Street.
Above Berks Street, opposite the Kensington Depot,
PHILADELPHIA. 885

FR. OELSCHLAGER,
Manufacturer and Dealer in
Tobacco and Cigars,
No. 1854 North Front Street, Philadelphia,
Opposite Kensington Depot, Second Cigar Store below Berks Street.
All kinds of FINE CIGARS AND TOBACCO, for sale at the lowest price, and satisfaction given.
665

CHARLES W. KETLER,
Wholesale Dealer in
CIGARS,
Leaf and Manufactured Tobacco,
NO. 700 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
Branch Store: 847 North 13th Street.
664

J. W. CROWELL,
Dealer in
Leaf and Manufactured Tobacco,
SEGARS, SNUFFS, PIPES, &c.,
No. 418 North Second Street,
And 520 North Tenth Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
Agent for GAIL & AX'S Smoking Tobacco. 761

WILLIAM M. HALL,
GEOMETRICAL STAIR BUILDER
AND
ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSMAN,
No. 2126 Frankford Ave., Philadelphia.
All kinds of Stairways designed and put up in city and country. Newel Posts, Balusters, &c., furnished. Hand Rails worked from drawings. 1015

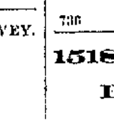
25 Attention Everybody. 50
MARKS'
25 and 50 Cent Store,
950 NORTH SECOND STREET,
Near Canal, above Poplar, Philadelphia.
EVERYTHING FOR 25 and 50 cents. Thousands of useful articles. Send for catalogue containing list of articles. 871

J. C. LONG, JR.
DEALER IN
Fancy Fowls, Pigeons and Pets.
CAGES OF ALL KINDS.
Bird Seed, Mockingbird Food, and Song Birds a specialty.
39 NORTH NINTH STREET.
PHILADELPHIA, PA. 951

PARKER & KANE,
Norris Square Marble Works,
MANUFACTURERS OF
MONUMENTS, MARBLE MANTLES, &c
Cemetery Lots Enclosed, Plumbers' Work, &c.
S. W. Cor. Hope and Diamond Sts.,
Between Front and Second, within two squares of Kensington Depot.
883 PHILADELPHIA.

WALL PAPER. WALL PAPER.
WE have now in store some two hundred patterns of Spring Goods to select from, which we are selling at the following reduced prices:
18 CENT PAPER, 13 CENTS.
12 CENT PAPER, 10 CENTS.
35 CENT PAPER, 25 CENTS.
Having bought low for cash, we are thus enabled to make the above reduction. Workmen sent to all parts of the country. JOSEPH L. LUGAR,
No. 839 North Second Street, bel. Poplar,
854 PHILADELPHIA.

TACONY HOUSE
AND
RESTAURANT,
1914 NORTH FRONT STREET,
Opposite Kensington Depot,
PHILADELPHIA.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dining Room and Restaurant.
934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JUST THE KIND YOU WANT.
Only $10,
For the new MODEL PRESS. Self-Inking Presses for $30. Rotary Power Presses from $80 to $125, printing as quick and as good as the $500 Gordon Press. Printing Materials and Type on hand at
W. C. EVANS,
736 50 North Ninth Street, Philadelphia.

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BUTTERFIELD'S
GROUND FLOOR
Photograph Gallery,
1518 FRANKFORD ROAD,
Philadelphia.
No stairs to climb.
ONE SQUARE BELOW KENSINGTON DEPOT.
641

W. H. RHOADS,
PHOTOGRAPHER,
No. 1800 Frankford Ave.,
Corner Montgomery Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.
The Illuminated Photograph
IN GREAT VARIETY.
Particular attention given to
LARGE PHOTOGRAPHS
In Oil, Crayon, India Ink and Water Colors.
Established and in successful operation since 1866.
642

JAMES P. WOOD & CO.,
41 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA,
Low Pressure Steam and Hot Water Heating Apparatus, with Gold's Patent Cast-Iron Radiators. Wood's American Kitchener, and Paris Ranges.
GRIFFITHS' PATENT ARCHIMEDIAN VENTILATORS.
Steam Fitting in all its branches.
JAMES P. WOOD & CO.,
41 South Fourth Street, Philadelphia.
21

GETTER'S
Photographic Art Galleries,
AND
Frame Emporium,
NO. 1021 FRANKFORD ROAD,
Above Norris Street, PHILADELPHIA.
Photographs, Ambrotypes, and Photo-Miniatures, Also, Oil, Water, Crayon, Pastel and India Ink Pictures at reasonable prices. Small Pictures copied into large ones. 927

CHAS. O. JONES,
PHOTOGRAPH and FERROTYPE
GALLERY,
No. 508 North Second Street, (above Noble,)
PHILADELPHIA
Pictures taken in cloudy as well as in clear weather. Particular attention paid to taking children and copying. All Photographs are made from fine retouched Negatives 741

For Good Photographs.
BEST FERROTYPES,
Finest Porcelains and Glaces.
ELEGANT COPIES.
Pictures in Ink or Water-Colors. Handsome Frames.
Go to L. A. SAWYER,
No. 150 North Eighth Street,
Second door below Race, PHILADELPHIA.
712

121 GREAT PAPER COLLAR DEPOT. 121
G. HANGSTERFER,
Wholesale and Retail
Hosiery and Gloves,
Shirt and Drawer Depot,
121 NORTH EIGHTH STREET
Above Arch,
PHILADELPHIA.
Peddlers and storekeepers supplied.
973

CHARLES V. TOLSON. C. S. TOLSON.
C. V. TOLSON & BRO.,
BOSTON
Steam Dyeing and Scouring Establishment,
No. 420 North 8th St., Philadelphia.
Cleaning done by a new process. Gentlemen's clothing a specialty. Also, Ladies' Silk Dresses, Moire Antique Opera Cloaks and woolen fabrics. Dyeing in all its fine branches in the most artistic manner—Feathers, Kid Gloves, Gaiters and Parasols.
All orders received will be promptly executed and delivered. 709

RICHARD C. STONE,
MANUFACTURER OF
JUVENILE COACH WORK,
and all kinds of
WOODEN WARE.
Store—945 North Second Street.
Factory—1018 Front Street,
PHILADELPHIA. 886

SLATE MANTELS
ESTABLISHED 1853.
Of the latest and most beautiful designs; and all other Slate Work on hand or made to order.
Factory and Salesrooms, No. 1210 Ridge Ave.,
PHILADELPHIA.
25 WILSON & MILLER.

M. & A. HASSLER,
Manufacturers of
UMBRELLAS
AND
Gents' Walking Canes,
634 Arch Street, Philadelphia.
The finest assortment of SILK, ALPACA and ZANILLA UMBRELLAS is to be found at their manufactory. Prices from $3, up. Silk Umbrellas a specialty. Prices from $3.50, up. Gold and Ivory head Canes, constantly on hand. 748

Toys! Toys! Toys
LARGE AND SPLENDID STOCK OF
TOYS AND FANCY GOODS
AT
McCADDEN & SMITH'S,
833 and 835 North Second Street,
PHILADELPHIA. 639

BUY YOUR
MILK CANS
AT J. W. SMITHS',
710 Girard Avenue, Philadelphia.

20 quart Can..$3 75
30 do. do. 4 75
40 do. do. 6 25
893

WILLIAM NAU'S
New Photographic and Art Gallery,
NO. 834 NORTH SECOND STREET,
(Below Poplar),
PHILADELPHIA.
Pictures of all kinds taken in the Best and Latest Styles.
N. B.—Particular attention paid to children. Great inducements in large Photographs. Pictures finished in Oil, India Ink and Water Colors. Particular attention to copying. 661

J. H. RICHELDERFER'S BAZAAR
1032 Chestnut street, S. E. cor. 11th,
Formerly 903 Chestnut st., Philadelphia.
Gents' Furnishing Goods of every description.—Shirts, Collars, Gloves, Hosiery, Underwear, &c. Shirts made to order. Gents' patent Spring and Buttoned Over-Gaiters, (cloth, leather, linen, &c.) Riding and Hunting Leggings. Ladies' Over-Gaiters and Skirt-Supporters, Children's Cloth and Velvet Leggings, on hand or made to order, wholesale and retail. Ladies' and Gents' best Kid Gloves. PRUSSIAN SALVE, for Corns, Bunions, Sprains, In-Grown Nails and Warts. Certain cure. J. H. RICHELDERFER, Sole Agent for the United States, 1032 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa. 8

JOHN K. WILDMAN,
No. 26 South Third Street,
Philadelphia.
BONDS AND STOCKS
of all kinds bought and sold.
United States Bonds
EXCHANGED FOR OTHER SECURITIES.
617

MARIS & SMITH,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 18 South Third Street,
Philadelphia.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
GOLD, STOCKS, BONDS,
&c.,
Bought and sold on Commission.
Accounts of Banks, Bankers and Individuals, received on favorable terms. 26

NewspaperARCHIVE®

Bucks County Gazette:

Thursday, September 2, 1875.

THERMOMETRICAL REPORT for the week ending Wednesday, Sept. 1.—Furnished by JESSE B. MEARS, as noted at Bristol Post-Office:

	7 A.M.	1 P.M.	6 P.M.
Th'sday, Aug. 26	63	75	70
Friday, " 27	59	77	72
Saturday, " 28	64	78	72
Monday, " 30	68	84	80
Tuesday, " 31	70	86	80
Wed'day, Sept. 1	67	81	77

BRISTOL POST OFFICE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAILS.

PHILADELPHIA—Closes 9.00, A. M., 3.30 and 6.00 P. M; Arrives 8.00, A. M., 4.30 and 8.00, P. M.

NEW YORK—Closes 8.30, A. M., 3.30, 6.00 P. M. Arrives 10.00 A. M., 7.00 P. M.

TRENTON—Closes 7.15, 8.30, A. M., 3.30, P. M. arrives 10.00, A. M., 4.30 and 7.00 P. M.

PRINCETON, NEW BRUNSWICK, RAHWAY, ELIZABETH, NEWARK and JERSEY CITY, closes 8.30 A. M., 3.30 P. M.; arrives 10.00 A. M., 7.00 P. M.

DOYLESTOWN—Closes 10.00, A. M., 6.00, P. M. arrives 9.45, A. M., 8.00, P. M.

NEWPORTVILLE, HULMEVILLE, ATTLEBOROUGH, NEWTOWN, WRIGHTSTOWN, PINEVILLE and BUCKINGHAM—Closes at 10.00, A. M; arrives at 9.45, A.M.

SORTS.

REV. DR. J. H. M. KNOX, is sojourning at the Dixon House, Underhill, Vermont.

NATHAN TYLER, has just returned from visiting his old home in Connecticut.

CHARLES H. WEVILL, has sold his drug store to John R. Hamilton, of Adams Co., Pa.

LEWIS WARTON, ESQ., leaves Bristol this evening to visit friends in Alledo, Mercer county, Illinois.

ANTHONY SWAIN, Esq., returned last Monday evening from his annual trip among the Catskills.

A COMPANY of gentlemen from Philadelphia are about starting up the old Keystone forge. They propose making flue iron.

A MARRIED folks picnic took place yesterday at Langhorn's Hill. Several wagon loads of Bristolians were in attendance.

CHARLES T. IREDELL, cashier of the Farmers' National Bank, has returned from his summer jaunt in the mountains.

SERVICES will be held in the Presbyterian Church next Sabbath morning at 10½ o'clock, and in the evening at 7½ o'clock.

REV. E. C. HARDIN will deliver a temperance address in the Baptist Church on Sunday evening, September 5th, 1875. The public are cordially invited to attend.

A SON of John Maginley, proprietor of the canal stables, was kicked on the head by a mule last Sunday morning. His injuries, we are told, will not be of a serious nature.

MR. A. K. JOYCE is assistant engineer at the Bristol Water Works. The large number of trains that take water at Bristol, renders the employment of an extra man necessary.

ON Saturday, September 4th, the Active will play the second game with the National of Attleboro, for the championship of the county. The last game was won by the Active, and they will do their best to win this one.

THE Mt. Holly *Mirror* editor, after reading the report of the improvements here during the past year, thinks that Bristol must be fully awakened from its slumbers of a century or less. The *Mirror* is about correct in its conclusion.

A RUNAWAY took place at Flushing on last Friday, caused by the horse of Philip Betz becoming frightened by an immense movable chicken coop that was placed on a rack-wagon. The horse plunged over an embankment, and through a fence, tearing the top off, and otherwise badly damaging the vehicle. Two little children of Mr. Betz were seated in the carriage at the time, but fortunately escaped injury.

TWO Philadelphia gamins entered the cigar store of John Wilkinson, on Mill street, Tuesday afternoon, and abstracted some small change from the till. After they left the store the loss was discovered. They were subsequently arrested, but they so strenuously asserted their innocence that they were suffered to depart. When on the steamboat Warner, after the boat left the wharf one of them showed up the missing scrip and shook it defiantly at the officer.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Bristol Post Office, Wednesday evening, Sept. 1, 1875: Mrs. Elizabeth Barton, Harriet Byers, Mary G. Cummings, Edward N. Doane, Lizzie Farrell, James Herrity, H. W. Howes, Mattie J. King, Henry Lefferest, Ulerich Markley, Ellen Martin, Henry E. Pratt, Maggie E. Sceider, A. Stinebaker, Richard F. Smith, S. Tucker, Isaac Wynn, A. E. Wheeler, Lizzie Worrell, Lizzie Yates.

A LARGER quantity of peaches have been sold in this market this year than ever before. The three principal firms that have been in the business this season report sales aggregating over 6,000 baskets, distributed as follows: Tilton & Co. 4,000 baskets, Henry Chew 1,800 baskets, and Jones & Booz 1,300 baskets. In addition to this a large number of baskets have been sold by storekeepers, hucksters, &c. The prices have varied during the season from fifteen cents to one dollar per basket.

RAIL shooting commenced yesterday, but there was very little powder expended on them. Two rail birds were all that were reported as being shot on our marshes, and the gunners are puzzled to know what has become of the birds. With the present mild weather we may expect a flight of them soon, and they will then be in good condition for shooting, as the reeds upon which they feed will be ripe in a week or so. Last year, we recorded at the commencement of the season 146 birds shot; this year, two birds. The Burlington and Kinkora marshes are said to be destitute of birds.

A CLOSE and exciting game of base ball was played last Saturday, on the Bath grounds between the Active of Bristol, and Venona of Philadelphia, which resulted in a victory for the Venona.

Active	O.	R.	Venona	O.	R.
H. Wright, 1 b	5	0	Laire, s s	3	1
Winders, c f	2	1	Reynolds, p	4	1
Downing, p	2	1	McFadden, c	4	2
W. Joyce, 1 f	4	0	Coury, 2 b	3	1
Ruer f	2	1	Bowman, r f	3	1
G. Wright, 2 b	4	1	Fricks, 1 b	3	0
Ahlee, c	2	2	Malloch, c f	1	2
Murray, 3 b	3	1	Goldstein, l f	4	0
McClain, s s	3	1	Dunne, 3 b	2	1
	27	8		27	9

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Venona	0	1	1	1	1	1	4	0	0	—9
Active	2	3	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	—8

TWELVE Fire Companies are expected to be present with full equipments at the Firemen's Parade on Saturday the 18th inst. McClurg's celebrated Liberty Cornet band of Philadelphia will furnish music for the Bristol Fire Companies. Several other bands will accompany the guests of the Bristol Fire companies. A large tent will also be erected with sufficient capacity to hold all the firemen, in which tables covered with refreshments will be placed for their benefit after the parade. The different companies will form on Radcliffe street at one o'clock P. M. and move at two P. M. The committee having the affair in charge extend a cordial invitation to everybody to be present and witness the parade.

ABORIGINAL FRAGMENTS.—With this issue we present, under the above title, the first of a series of papers prepared expressly for the GAZETTE by a gentleman who has given his subject careful consideration for several years. Possessing hundreds of scarce books, pamphlets, and MSS. on the Aborigines of America, he has, it is believed, the largest private collection of essays and descriptive articles relating to Indians in the world, extracted from magazines, newspapers and other ephemeral publications, printed during the last hundred years; all of which will be made to contribute to the historical value of these "Fragments." They will, without doubt, be especially interesting to all of our readers.

Doylestown and Vicinity.

Political excitement has wonderfully increased within the last two weeks. The nearness of the conventions, both State and county, have caused the numerous candidates to work with renewed exertions. The Democratic State Convention being so near at hand, and our county having one of the most prominent candidates for Governor in the field, naturally furnishes more than usual interest for this campaign. Judge Ross, who is no new man before the people of Pennsylvania, has throughout the State many warm friends, who are exerting all their power and strength to secure for their favorite the nomination for Governer. Many counties have instructed their delegates to vote for the Judge on the first ballot, while others, which have mere local candidates, have pledged their support to him after their candidates are out of the way. Judge Ross is the candidate of the young Democracy of the State, and they intend to make things very lively for those who have been styled the Democratic war-horses for years. Being a man of unblemished character and more than ordinary intellect, the nomination of him for Governor would result in a very close contest with the opposing nominee. His popularity throughout his section of the State, and his ability as an able officer for years past, would in every manner fit him for the highest office in the gift of the people of the State. The county candidates of both parties seem to work as if they intended that not a single thing should be left undone. Every day our town is visited by one advocating his claims. The sheriff on the Republican side of the house, will be very close. Prominent among the candidates for the nomination are T. P. Miller, of Doylestown; Joseph Preston and Elias Eastburn, of Solebury; and T. T. Eastburn, of New Hope. For Commissioners are Mordecai Pearson, of Weightstown; John Woodington, of Northampton; and Amos Knight, of Southampton. For Recorder are J. Watson Case, (the present officer) of Doylestown, and David Messer, of Nockamixon, while all the remaining offices have their share of candidates.

The Methodist African Church of this village, anticipates holding a camp-meeting at Fisher's woods, on our suburbs, on Saturday and Sunday, the 4th and 5th of this month. Proceeds for defraying the debt on the church.

At the Bucks County Bible Society, held at the Presbyterian Church, on Thursday, the attendance was good, all the churches of the different denominations of the county being represented. The President, Mr. Wm. Stavely, of the Centerville Episcopal Church, called the society to order. Rev. W. C. Brinckloe, of Hulmeville, delivered the sermon, taking his text from the 119th psalm and the 130th verse. The Secretary of the last meeting, Rev. S. M. Andrews, read the minutes of the previous meeting. The President called the society's attention to the decease of Mr. Lucius Scott, their late president, by addressing it with some remarks concerning the character and life "of him whom they all loved and honored." He was followed by others, who spoke in memory of the deceased. After transacting the necessary business the society adjourned.

George O'Daniels, of New Hope, sent to jail by Esquire Eastburn, charged with selling liquors without a license, at the Deer Park, and assaulting C. C. B. Johns with a loaded pistol was held to await the action of the court at the September sessions.

A horse race is reported to take place on Monday next between Thomas B. Scott's brown horse and one owned by A. Fritz Weisel, for a purse of $400. Both are horses of good stock, each with a record below three minutes, which will make the race a lively one.

Armstrong's corner is wonderfully changed in appearance by the erection of three fine brick buildings. One of them is occupied by Mr. Prizer for the postoffice, and the others are used by Mr. Armstrong for his dwelling and store houses.

The Linden Female Seminary commences its fall term on Monday, September 6th, and the English and Classical opens on the 7th of September. The manner in which these schools are conducted have won for them the universal approbation of the community.

Mr. Charles Hamilton, a resident of this place, who, during the summer, paid a visit to his native land, Ireland, returned last week looking very well and very much pleased with his visit. He has been a resident of this country for forty years, and he says that from among all his relatives and friends he was unable to recognize but three, so great was the change since that time.

Hulmeville and Vicinity.

On Saturday evening last a fair and festival was held in Vandegrift's Hall, Newportville, under the auspecies and for the benefit of the Neshaminy Fire Company, of that place. A great variety of articles were for sale. The attendance was not so good as at former fairs given by the company. Yet about $25 was realized as clear profits. A very nice lantern was voted for between Fire Company No. 1 and No. 2, of Bristol, which was won by Company No. 2.

On Wednesday, September 1st, a picnic, called by some "An old folks' picnic," others, "Farmers' Harvest Home," which, however, was supposed to be private, invitations being sent out, was held at Langhorn's Hill. It was, we believe, very well attended, and enjoyed by those present. People wishing to have, a private picnic should choose a place not so well known, as Langhorn's Hill has such a name that whatever is held there is always well attended.

We learn from the *Beacon* that after Saturday, the 4th inst., the afternoon stage from Newtown, passing through Attleboro', Hulmeville and Newportville, connecting with the 4:11 train at Schenck's for Philadelphia, will be discontinued.

It seems from the spirited letters from Attleboro' to the *Beacon*, that some of our worthy neighbors are greatly displeased with the orderings of their Council, and the doings of their Street Committee.

In the last issue of your paper, we noticed that your Newportville correspondent says that "a squib in the *Beacon* criticises our engine house as not comporting with the appearance of the town." Then he goes on to say that the members of the Company are ready at any time to show that their fire apparatus is preferable to ours—or something to that effect. Well, no one has said anything about the fire company or engine, neither was there a "squib in the *Beacon*" about it.

Any one copying anything from a paper, should look carefully to see what the name is, and thus avoid such a mistake as our Newportville friend made.

THE Philadelphia *Ledger*, in one of its issues of last week, contained the following notice of this borough: "Bristol, Pennsylvania, an old town which still bears the marks of its great age about it, is putting on a modern look, and becoming the centre of an active manufacturing business such as is carried on at nearly all the towns on the Delaware between New Castle and Trenton. A few years ago Bristol took a great stride forward, owing to the building of some large industrial works in its limits. Manufacturers were encouraged to settle there, and ever since that time Bristol has been gaining steadily in population and wealth. Within the last year seven industrial establishments have been built there, besides water works, a school house, and about forty dwelling houses. Some of the latter are of a high class, costing from $10,000 to $12,000 each. The building improvements of the year cost $200,000, a pretty good record for a town of only 2,000 inhabitants in 1870."

William Westervelt is on trial in Philadelphia as one of the abductors of Charlie Ross. Circumstances pretty strongly point to him as an accomplice, but we fear the evidence is not sufficient to convict, giving him the benefit of the doubt.

Warminster Notes.

The large and commodious Temperance Hotel, which is now under course of erection at Ivyland, is to be one of the largest in the county. It will be built forty by sixty feet square, four stories high, with mansard slate roof, surrounded with piazzas on first and second floors. The masonry starts down at solid rock and is to run thirty-six feet above the bottom of the cellar, and twenty-four inches thick at the base. The mason work is done under the supervision of Mr. Rutherford, of Newtown. The stone are said to be of the best quality that can be found in this section of the country, and are furnished by Joshua Bennett, who resides half a mile south of Hartsville, from his own celebrated quarries. Mr. Bennett has agreed to furnish the Hotel Company 750 perch of stone immediately upon the ground, but it is computed by mechanics that over 1000 perch will be required to finish the structure. The stabling connected with the hotel is to be built of brick. The dimensions we have not as yet ascertained. It is the intention of the Hotel Company to lease the premises to some suitable person as soon as completed.

On Friday night last a valuable horse was stolen from the stables of Comly Wood, who resides on the County Line road, and near Hatboro'. At last accounts the thief was not captured. The saddle and bridle are also missing. Mr. Wood is a member of the Independent Horse Company, which has offered $50 for the return of the horse, and $75 for the arrest and conviction of the thief.

R. C. Bennett, the Supervisor of the lower end of the township, is now engaged in cutting the limbs from all the trees that overhang the highways wherever it is needed and as far as his jurisdiction extends.

The potato crop in this neighborhood, as far as has yet been ascertained, is rather a good crop, some varieties yielding better than others.

On Thursday last Joseph B. Yerks, agent, held a vendue on the personal effects of Charles Kulp, who has this season occupied the farm owned by Charles Stackhouse, near Horshamville. The cause of the sale was owing to the decease of Mr. Kulp's wife, which recently took place.

On Sunday afternoon last we had the pleasure of attending three colored camp meetings, which were held within a radius of four miles, and at the following named groves, situated on the railroad: Rabbs, Geontners, and Ramseys, the latter place winning the largest crowd. Each meeting was amply supplied with speakers, refreshments, vocal music, etc.

Attleboro' Items.

The spirit of improvement is with us still. Men are at work daily on the streets digging, shovelling and paving. Pleasant walking is at a discount, as small hills and valleys greet us at every step. Thus the lamps are doubly pleasant to the lone traveler at night.

A neat meat room has been erected by Cornell & Brother, which, together with the handsome wire fence, adds much to the appearance of their place.

Carey Longshore has rented a house on Maple avenue to Jacob Cornell.

New homes will soon be one of the necessities of our borough, as it will become known that this is the place to live, combining easy railroad facilities, pure air, beautiful scenery and fine educational advantages.

The public school has opened with Hannah Manger and Sarah P. Flowers as teachers.

Bellevue Institute and Friend's Institute will re-open the first of next week. As heretofore it will be the aim of the teachers to give thorough instruction in all the branches.

The annual first-day school picnic will be held on the 3d inst., with the usual amount of fishing, croquet, talking and flirting, ending with a social gathering at one of the hospitable homes near by. All hail to the pleasant festivities of youth!

THE BETHEL SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.

EDITOR GAZETTE:—The meeting of the several Sunday Schools at the Hall on last Sunday was a fine affair. The lecture of Mr. Teneycke, pastor of the Burlington church, was, indeed, to say the least, excellent. He is quite an eloquent speaker. He was followed by Mr. Bryant, of Philadelphia, who made some pleasant remarks on Sabbath School culture. Mr. Morgan made some remarks about the Bristol school. Among other things he said that they had received great encouragement from the members of the Baptist church, and that their library was a union library, being donations from the several churches; also that they, were trying to purchase an organ for the school, and had paid $17 on one, and greatly desired the help of their white friends, J. M. Langston and Fred. Douglass, to the contrary, notwithstanding. The singing of the schools was excellent—the preference on the side of Bristol. If Mr. Morgan would circulate a subscription paper, he would no doubt obtain the sum necessary to complete the payment on the organ.

B.

On last Saturday the people of New Jersey were startled by the announcement that Josephus Sooy, jr., State Treasurer, was a defaulter to a large amount, and that a warrant had been issued for his arrest. Mr. Sooy was immediately looked for, found in Philadelphia, and brought to Trenton and held for trial. The embezzlement appears to have been confined to funds received from the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and approximates $45,000. The law requires that all receipts for money due the State, to be recognized, shall include the signature of the Comptroller. The amounts which the Treasurer has collected and appropriated to his own uses were receipted for only by himself, and it will become a question as to where the loss will fall.

Mr. Sooy claims that he does not owe the State anything, and will make it so appear. He has sent to the Governor the following singularly worded resignation written in the Mercer county jail. It was placed in the Governor's hands yesterday:

To the Honorable Joseph D. Bedle, Governor State of New Jersey:

Owing to the bad condition of my health, and other reasons, I feel constrained to inform you that I am no longer able to perform the duties of Treasurer of the State of New Jersey, and I do hereby surrender the said office, as I cannot henceforth perform said duties.

JOSEPHUS SOOY.

The Attorney General gave a written opinion declaring the competency of the Governor to fill the vacancy, and the Executive thereupon appointed General Gershom Mott, of Bordentown, to be State Treasurer.

New Jersey boasts of forty-five silk manufactories (out of a total of 170 in the United States), taking the lead in this respect of all other States, Massachusetts and Connecticut alone excepted. Paterson is the central point of activity. Work is very active at these mills at the present time. The value of raw silk annually consumed by them is about $7,500,000 in gold.

Mr. Chubb, the English lockmaker, in whose locks so many of his countrymen place implicit faith as a protection against thieves, has lately written a book in which he admits that no locks can resist the efforts of accomplished thieves, and extols the small terrier dog with a sharp bark as the best, possible protection against burglars.

The skeleton of a mastodon has been discovered in the bed of the Monongahela river at Pittsburg, Pa., and when the water recedes to a low stage, efforts will be made to raise it. Soundings show that sixty-five feet are taken up by the skeleton. One tooth recovered weighs ten pounds.

Mary F. Rankin, aged 110 years, was buried last week on Long Island. She was never off it. One of her four surviving children is 90 years old. She always had good health, and died of old age.

[Correspondence Bucks County Gazette.]

A GRAND RE-UNION.

The fourth annual re-union of the Plumstead Waltonian Association was held at Stover's mill-dam, on the Tohickon, Thursday, August 19. The party assembled on the afternoon of said day armed with poles and lines, eager and ready to secure any number of the finny tribe that might condescend to bite at the angle-worm which deftly concealed the barbed hook; little caring for size—as a minnow would count in the catch as well as one of a larger size. By three o'clock the last stragglers made their appearance, and the fun began in real earnest, but owing to the recent rains and the consequent swollen and muddy stream, the efforts of the party in a piscatorial direction were almost fruitless, and poles were soon seen without fishes attached, some standing out over the stream "waiting for a bite," while the majority were scattered along the bank. At five o'clock supper was announced by the ladies, and a general rush was made for the table (which, by the way, was minus, as the cloth had been spread upon the ground under the shade of a large sycamore). Before partaking of the bountiful meat spread before us, several presents were made by the ladies—one to the President, which consisted of a beautiful cake enclosed in a box trimmed with flowers and evergreen and accompanied by some verses, which were read by one of the party. The Vice President was then presented with a "chapeau" made of paper, ornamented with flowers and fringes, which, to our unaccustomed eyes, closely resembled the "fool's cap" of our boyhood days. The recipient immediately mounted the *stump* and thanked the ladies in a very *eloquent speech*, which, we think, they will long remember. The Corresponding Secretary, who had unfortunately lost a handkerchief at the last re-union by being torn in strips by the ladies as *remembrancers*, was presented with one about a yard square, covered with birds of large dimensions entwined with gaudy flowers—a very *brilliant affair*—which was accompanied by the following presentation speech:

"Most Honored and Respected Sir—In behalf of the ladies of this our beloved Waltonian Association, I have the pleasure of presenting to you *this* token of their esteem. Would that I were able to convey to you in eloquent words the various feelings of the givers in presenting to you (through their humble servant) this *valuable memento*. You will remember that at our last re-union you lost, as you thought, a pocket-handkerchief. But let me inform you that each particular lady who was so happy as to secure a piece of that *calico, alpaca perspiration effacer*, cherish it as fondly, prize it as dearly as the miser does his gold or the Mohommedan the relic which he bears homeward from the shrine at Mecca, and, we trust, that you will receive this—coming from them as a *sacred token*, and that when the silver threads are sprinkled on your brow, and you sit in your door enjoying a serene old age, you may be able to dive into the high hat standing by your side and produce from its untold depths this pocket-handkerchief, and as you wipe the perspiration from your wrinkled brow, reflect thankfully and gratefully upon the givers."

The party then partook of the bountiful repast spread before them, and we think some of the gents will have reason to remember the doughnuts, which had been made for the occasion and filled with cotton.

The President's cake was then carved by that august personage, and to the infinite amusement of the lookers-on, the icing proved to be lime, and the cake proper, wheat-brand and cotton.

The party then adjourned to the hospitable residence of Mr. J. K. Long, where the novices were initiated into the mysteries of the society, which, we think, they will never forget. After passing a very pleasant evening the party disbanded, each departing for their several homes bearing with them the remembrance of a day well spent.

ROVER.

PRESERVING VEGETABLES AND FRUITS.—Much effort has been made to devise means to preserve vegetables and fruits. Much of the labor of the farmer is wasted in not taking proper care of his apples and pears, his potatoes, his cabbages, peaches, plums, and even grapes.

Let the farmer try this method once, and he will never try any other way, for he can always have them nearly as fresh as when first put away for winter quarters.

Dig a trench 36 to 40 inches wide and from five to six feet deep, and then plaster the bottom with water lime cement, 2½ inches thick (the same as used in cisterns). Then make a box of boards as wide as the ditch, lacking five inches; place you box in the ditch, all but the cover, then fill all around the box 2½ inches of cement, making your spaces or compartments in the box suitable for your quantity of different kinds, then pick your appies and peaches and place them in the box without bruising. Fill the box so they will not come in contact with the cover of the box. Put on your cover with the boards crossways, so they will be even with the sides of the box, then put 2½ inches of cement on top of it and you have an air tight and dry compartment for your fruit and vegetables, and they will keep sound as a rock for years.

In placing grapes, you must in every instance, tie each cluster on a string by itself, while the fruit is yet green, when the first on the cluster begins to turn. They must not be jammed in the least when put away.

Peaches, plums, and all other fruits must be carefully put away when first beginning to ripen, and in all cases put out of the reach of the frost. These fruit vaults will last one hundred years, and by placing boards crossways you can break the cement, with a hammer, to each compartment of fruit, without disturbing all that's in the box.

THE BRITISH ARCTIC EXPEDITION.—Late advices from the British Polar expedition have been received from West Greenland. The Alert and Discovery had arrived at Disco after a pleasant passage from England. Both sailed from Rittenbenk on July 17th, for Upernavik. All on board are well. Preparations had been made for pushing on as far as possible in the Alert, and for sledge expeditions beyond to the Pole. A letter written by a member of the Polar expedition on board the steamer Discovery previous to her departure from Rittenbenk, Greenland, says: "After leaving Upernavik we strike out in the ice in Melville Bay, which is the most dangerous part of the voyage. When we reach open water at the entrance of Smith's Sound, we make for Carey Island and then proceed up Smith's Sound, making a running survey of both shores. We shall visit Capt. Hall's grave at Polaris Bay, and then make for our winter quarters. The Alert, however, will push on as far toward the Pole as possible without being beset, and subsequently return toward us, wintering not more than two hundred miles from the discovery. Both vessels will then survey with sledges before the severe winter comes on. In the spring two of our lieutenants, with sledging parties, will join the Alert, when a start will be made toward the Pole with six sledges. One sledge will leave the party and return every week or so, transferring its surplus provisions to the others. When the exploring party is thus reduced to one sledge, that will push on alone and reach the Pole by itself. Who will have this distinguished honor I do not know; but I fancy it will be Commander Markham, of the Alert. If this is done satisfactorily, and all the surveys are completed, we shall return home during the autumn of next year; but if not, we shall stay out a second winter. Under any circumstances over which we have any control, we shall not stay out longer than that."

There are at present 2,000 men and 600 horses and carts engaged in the construction of the Southern Pacific Railroad in the Telegraphic Pass. The work to be done is of the heaviest description of grading and rock cutting. In one place in the Pass the road winds around among the mountains for seven miles, whilst actually making a direct distance of but little over one mile.

The Washington Market Company, of Paterson, N. J., has been enjoined from continuing business, and a receiver will be appointed for it next Monday. Its liabilities are stated at about $250,000.

At Taylorville, near Scranton, on Tuesday night, two young men named Schurch and Calloway quarrelled about a girl and fired at each other. Calloway was slightly and Schurch fatally wounded.

[Correspondence of the Bucks County Gazette.]

WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, August 31st, 1875.

EDITOR GAZETTE:—The rain to which I alluded to in my last, and which I vainly thought had ceased, is still in progress, and like MacAuly's church of Rome, gives every indication of still going on in undiminished vigor. Various are theories of such a continuous rain as we have had since the last part of July. Some old virago of a saint is believed to be the cause, on the authority of an old wife's fable. Of course the itinerant icebergs which have been sojourning off the Atlantic coast, and the Gulf stream both came in for a considerable share of censure. To what a terrible record of evil that stream will have to give account! Is it warm? The Gulf stream is the cause. Is it cold? 'Tis the Gulf stream. In fine is there any discrepancy between the predictions of "Old Probs" and the actual event of the weather? There is one universally accredited cause, and the mistakes are not ascribed to the insufficiency of man's knowledge, but to the vagaries of an ocean current which is known to exist, but, besides such existence and a few phenomena, little else is known of it. Ah, "Old Probs," "Young Probs," or whoever else is running the weather, don't ride good nature to death.

It were well to confine ourselves to natural phenomena in this epistle—for I assure you that this place is just now as dull as a school boy's jack-knife. For some weeks a Congressman has passed through the city occasionally, only stopping long enough to call to life the expiring balances on the tradesmen's bills. But he doesn't remain long, for he sees that although a pleasant place during the session, Washington is not such a paradise when he is stripped of the immunity with which the constitution clothes him for the better discharging of his official duties.

Castle Stewart, as the mansion of the ex-Senator Croesus of Nevada is called, was deserted last week by its lady—the Lord departed for the silver mines on the demise of the last Congress—much to the regret of the fashionable circles. It is astonishing what an "I am and there is none else beside me" policy these *millionairesses* display. Mrs. Croesus had the audacity to inform a modest real estate agent "that as of course no one could be found who would be able to rent so expensive an establishment, it must continue to be a dead loss to its owner so long as he was absent." Ah Mrs. C., do you forget that Senators and Representatives still exist, and that the next House will be Democratic, with all the name implies!

The Hon. Samuel Randall, of your State, paid us a flying visit last week. The object of his visit has not been promulged, but it was likely on some errand in connection with the Speakership, for which position the street and hotel door politicians think him likely to be the successful candidate. If candidate making goes on at the present rate for a much longer time, every man will be able to vote for himself. Then Jefferson Davis, being both male and female, will get two votes and be elected President.

We in Washington are grieved that the Anglo-American National grandchild did not pay us a visit here at the pillow of the cradle of Liberty. Little Algy might have held as dignified a reception as his executive grandfather. For that matter, a dummy might hold such a reception as takes place in the Presidential Mansion once a week when the court is here. The formula is so simple that the colored Major domo knows it by heart. As he says, "You stands here, and General Babcock he stands there, you introduces yourself to General Babcock and he passes you on to the President, then you stops and shakes hands and passes out." Well, that is all very well. Uncle, but don't the President speak to you, I inquired: "No sah, no sah, does you think the President am so misdignified as to speak?" So you see Algernon Ulysses S. Grant Sartoris could be as dignified as his American grandfather.

With the close of summer, business begins to improve, and our merchants are daily receiving their fall and winter stock of goods in anticipation of a golden harvest. And of all branches of business the furniture dealers seem to be the most hopeful of lively trade. They have good reason, too, if one may judge from the number of new houses that have been finished since the adjournment of Congress, or are now in process of erection. Real estate is at a discount, and on account of the excessive taxation, can be bought very reasonably, and on long time, thereby affording elegant opportunities for speculation in that line. For as soon as Congress settles the affairs of the District and we have some form of government, real estate is bound to appreciate. How soon this vexed problem will be settled, is a matter of great doubt, and the prevalent opinion is, that it will not be finally disposed of until late in the coming session, if then. A Democratic Congress will be loth to make any move, for fear of mistakes damaging to their prospects, before the Presidential canvass is well under way. One of the most important things in connection with the District, will be an adjustment of the taxes on an equitable basis. As things are now, no one will pay any taxes, and consequently the greater part of the city property is advertised for sale for non-payment of taxes.

Ex-Governor Shepherd, probably the largest property holder in the District, is said never to have paid a single dollar of tax; although it was chiefly owing to improvements brought about by him, that the present excessive taxation was made necessary. This smacks strongly of rascality somewhere.

The Treasury thieves are all safely lodged in limbo, and the lawyers pro and con are hard at work making up their cases. On each side the highest legal talent is employed, and as soon as the case is reached it bids fair to be as interesting as our late "safe-burglary trial."

The dead lock between the employing and journeymen printers still continues, but with victory certain on the side of the employers. They have reduced the rate per thousand ems from sixty cents to forty cents, and have notified Mr. Clapp, the Government Printer, that unless he conforms his prices to those now prevalent in the city, he will be brought before Congress on the ground of overcharging the government. This will probable bring him to terms and break up the Typographical Union, which has so long been the ruin of that business here. At no other place in the country has such exorbitant prices been paid, and the consequence is that much local work which was sent to Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York offices, where it could be done so much cheaper, will now be brought back to the place where it legitimately belongs.

NOX.

A few days ago a man named Peterson enticed from her home the daughter of a farmer named Trustys, and took her to Indianapolis. The girl's father, learning her whereabouts, induced her to return home. Peterson followed, threatening violence against the old man, and on Tuesday night he approached Trustys' house. Trustys, enraged at the scoundrel's persistence, took a gun for the purpose of shooting him on the spot. Trustys' son, aged 18, ran up to dissuade his father from the act, and the old man, mistaking his son for Peterson, shot and killed him instantly.

The Empress Eugenie and the Prince Imperial are staying at the Chateau of Arenenburg, in Switzerland. In consequence of their absence there was no celebration of the *fete* Napoleon on the fifteenth instant, there being no one at Chiselhurst to receive deputations.

☞ PEACHES are plenty, and of all qualities and prices. Messrs. Tilton & Co., at the foot of Radcliffe street, have sold an enomous quantity during the season, and still receive daily large consignments of the very best peaches to be had, which they sell at prices ranging from forty cents upward. Their place of business is one of the most attractive in town and is visited by large numbers of our people.

FRESCO PAINTING.—A beautiful adornment for walls and ceilings, is now designed and executed by our fellow townsman, James Lyndall. Have your houses decorated. Make your homes cheerful.

☞ No better remedy can be kept on hand this summer, for affections of the stomach and bowels, than Pursell's Cholerine Mixture.

☞ Cholerine Mixture cures diarrhoea.

☞ You can't have cholera morbus long if you take Pursell's Cholerine Mixture.

☞ Summer complaint in children quickly disappears by the use of Cholerine Mixture.

☞ Prepared Wheat at Dr. Pursell's Drug Store.

THE Friends' School will open at their new school house on Cedar street, in Bristol Borough, on the 14th of the 9th mo., with Elizabeth S. Wooiston, as principal. Terms per session, for pupils under 12 years of age, $15; over that age, $20. Persons desiring to send their children will please apply to either of the following school committee: Chas. T. Iredell, Anna Warner, Anthony Swain, Sarah H. Peirce, Samuel Swain, Carrie S. Wood, George W. Adams, Deborah Comly.

☞ Highest cash price paid for Hay and Straw by Harry Cook, Tullytown.

☞ Condensed Milk at Dr. Pursell's.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF MARIS & SMITH,
Bankers and Brokers,
18 South Third Street, Philadelphia,
Tuesday, August 31, 1875, 4 o'clock P. M.

EDITOR GAZETTE:

The depression in New York stock still continues, and prices have further given away, while our market is unfavorably influenced by the decline, we hear no further rumors of failures to-day, but fear of further trouble seems to prevail, and share a consequent disinclination to do anything just at present.

Pennsylvania R. R. opened at 50, but shortly improved to 50⅜, later it weakened again to 50, then at second board advanced to 50⅜, closing 50⅜ and feverish.

Reading R. R. opened at 56⅜, but improved, selling 56⅜, closing 56⅜-⅜ steady.

Lehigh Navigation opened at 50, and with the exception of 1500 shares at 50⅜ b. 60 sold all day at 50, closing 49⅞ bid, 50 asked.

Philadelphia and Erie opened at 20⅜, but rallied quickly to 20⅞, and maintained this figure to the close.

Hestonville sold early in the day at 26⅜ but the bulk of the sales were at 26⅞, and the stock closes steady.

Gold was irregular with a tendency to lower figures, it opened at 14⅞ and declined to 14⅜, closing 14⅜.

Money in better demand.

The New York market was again lower all round, the decline being ⅜ to $1⅜ per share and the closing figures the lowest of the day.

Yours truly, MARIS & SMITH.

Philadelphia Markets.

Wednesday Evening, Sept. 1, 1875, 5 P. M.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—The demand for Flour is moderate and principally to supply the local trades who are purchasing mostly of the better grades of old wheat families, of which the stock is reduced to a very low figure. About 1600 bbls. sold including superfine at $4 50 a 5; extras at $5 25 a 5 75; Wisconsin extra family at $6 37½ a 6 50; Minnesota do. do. at $6 75 a 7 25; Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana do. do. at $6 25 a 7 25, and fancy brands at $7 50 a 8 50 as to quality. Rye Flour sells at $5 50.

GRAIN.—In Wheat there is very little movement. Sales of 5500 bushels old Pennsylvania red at $1 45; old amber at $1 47 a 1 50; new red at $1 15 a 1 36, and do. amber at $1 46. Rye ranges from 90 a 95c. Corn is inactive and lower. Sales of 4000 bushels yellow at 81 a 83c., and high mixed at 80 a 82c. Oats, are unchanged. 8000 bushels sold at 70c. for old Western white; 55 a 60c. for new do., and 45 a 50c. for stained. The receipts to-day are as follows: 6810 bbls. flour, 7200 bush. wheat, 43,200 bush. corn, 41,300 bush oats.

PRODUCE.—Butter—Steady; choice stock in good demand. New York and Bradford co. extras, 30 a 32c.; do. do., 1sts, 28 a 30c.; Western extras, 21 a 26c.; do. do. 1sts, 22 a 24.; Rolls, extra, 24 a 26c., do do., 1sts, 20 a 23c. Cheese—Quiet and unchanged. New York fancy, 11 a 12c.; do. prime, 9 a 10c.; Western fine, 10 a 10½c. Eggs firm, with a scarcity of stock. Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware fresh, 25c.; Western do., 23 a 24c.

SEEDS.—Cloverseed is quiet at 12½ a 14c. per lb. for Pennsylvania and Western. Timothy sells at $2 75 a 2 80 for old; and $3 a $3 15 for new. Flaxseed is taked by the crushers at $1 65 per bushel.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

Monday, August 30, 5 P. M.

Beef Cattle of good quality were in fair demand this week, but common grades were dull and neglected. About 3600 head arrived and sold at 7½a 7¾c. for extra Pennsylvania and Western steers; 8c. for a few choice; 6a7c. for fair to good do., and 4½a 5½c. per lb. gross for common, as to quality.

Sheep were in fair demand. 12,000 head arrived and sold at 4½a6c. per lb. gross, as to quality.

Hogs were in demand. 4500 head arrived and sold at $11 50a12 50 per 100 lbs. net.

Special Notices.

Many who are suffering from the effects of the warm weather and are debilitated, are advised by physicians to take moderate amounts of whiskey two or three times during the day. In a little while those who adopt this advice frequently increase the number of "drinks," and in time become confirmed inebriates. A beverage which will not create thirst for intoxicating liquors, and which is intended especially for the benefit of debilitated persons, whether at home or abroad, is Dr. Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic. Containing the juices of many medicinal herbs, this preparation does not create an appetite for the intoxicating cup. The nourishing and the life-supporting properties of many valuable natural productions contained in it and well known to medical men have a most strengthening influence. A single bottle of the Tonic will demonstrate its valuable qualities. For debility arising from sickness, over-exertion or from any cause whatever, a wine glassful of Sea Weed Tonic taken after meals will strengthen the stomach and create an appetite for wholesome food. To all who are about leaving their homes, we desire to say that the excellent effects of Dr. Schenck's seasonable remedies, Sea Weed Tonic, and Mandrake Pills, are particularly evident when taken by those who are injuriously affected by a change of water and diet. No person should leave home without taking a supply of these safeguards along. For sale by all druggists.

Kolp's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry and Tar.

The medical properties both of Wild Cherry Bark and Tar being so well known it is only necessary to state they have been united in a concentrated form, with several well known and highly efficient articles, which are used daily for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Tightness and Soreness of the Breast, and other Pectoral Diseases. Price, 50 cents per bottle. Prepared only by C. H. KOLP, Graduate in Pharmacy, 463 North TENTH St. below Buttonwood, Philad'a. 701

New Advertisements.

Wanted.

A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK. A middle aged woman preferred. Apply to B. C. FOSTER, 41 Corner Mill and Wood Street, Bristol, Pa.

NICK J. MINERT,
Dealer in
Tobacco and Fine Cigars,
No. 37 North Warren Street,
43 TRENTON, N. J.

For Sale.
A DESIRABLE PROPERTY
ON RADCLIFFE STREET,
Below the Catholic Church.
12 Room Brick House. Half Acre of Ground, loads of fruit, &c.—On easy terms. Apply to J. H. WOOD, 44 Box 237, Bristol, Pa.

S. C. PARROTT,
Dealer in
Fine Watches, Solid Gold Jewelry,
AND SILVER WARE.
HAIR JEWELRY made to order. Watches and Jewelry carefully repaired and warranted to give satisfaction. **No. 42 Greene Street,** Three Doors above City Hall, TRENTON, N. J. 45

Instruction in Writing,
BOOK-KEEPING, ARITHMETIC,
Or any of the other branches of a Common English Education.
Will be given by J. B. WHITTON, on and after Monday, September 6th.
ALSO, AN EVENING SESSION
Will commence on Wednesday, September 15th. For further information address JOHN B. WHITTON, Bristol, or apply at the corner of Wood and Walnut Streets. 42

Family and Day School
FOR YOUNG LADIES.

MISS A. MERRIAM will open a Family and Day School for Young Ladies, in Bristol, Pa., SEPTEMBER 15th, 1875. The course of study includes the English Branches, Languages, Drawing, Music, Etc. It will be the aim of the Principal and her associates to afford their pupils a true home, together with superior advantages for intellectual culture. The school year consists of two sessions of twenty weeks each, allowing the usual holidays at Christmas and Easter. Careful attention given to the Primary Department.

TERMS FOR BOARDING PUPILS.
Instruction in English and Latin, with Board, $300 per year.

TUITION FOR DAY PUPILS.

English branches and Latin,	$20 per term.
" Children under 12 years,	15 " "
French,	12 " "
German,	10 " "
Drawing,	8 " "
Use of Piano,	5 " "
Music on Piano,	12 per quarter.

For further information, please address the principal at Bristol, Bucks County, Pa. 14

The Celebrated H. H. H. Medicine
IS BEYOND A DOUBT, THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY KNOWN TO THE WORLD.

IT is astonishing thousands with its almost miraculous cures, and to-day is speaking in thunder tones in almost every city and town in the United States. For Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sprains, Bruises, Headaches, Toothache, Frosted Feet and Lameness it has no equal. And it is making cures of the external diseases of the horse that baffle the skill of all practitioners. Once tried it proves itself, and is fast taking the place of older remedies. No family will do without it after one trial. No horseman can do without it. It saves cost, and is the poor man's friend. If you would be relieved of pain, try the H. H. H. The most stubborn cases yield to its magic touch. For sale by all druggists and dealers.
D. D. TOMLINSON, Proprietor and Manufacturer,
46 1015 North Second Street, Philadelphia.

Trenton.

TANTUM & SHIELDS,
DEALERS IN
HOSIERY, GLOVES, UNDERWARE,
DRESS SHIRTS, COLLARS, CUFFS, TIES, BOWS AND SCARFS,
Assanpink Block, Trenton, N. J. 980

FURNITURE AND UPHOLSTERY.—The largest and most complete assortment of FURNITURE, consisting of Parlor Suits, Walnut Chamber Suits, Cottage Chamber Suits, Spring Beds, Hair, Husk and Straw Mattresses, Prime Feathers, Window Shades, Looking Glasses, Children's Carriages, the celebrated Brown & Bliss Walnut Extension Tables, together with all goods pertaining to the furniture line. All my Upholstery work is made under my own supervision, in which the best materials only are used. Old Sofas made over and as good as new. All my goods being bought and sold for cash, enables me to undersell those who buy and sell on credit. Having bought largely of goods at panic prices, I am prepared to offer great bargains, and shall take pleasure in showing those who may favor me with a call.
39 A. V. MANNING, 47 Greene Street, Trenton, N. J.

GEORGE WESTON,
ARCHITECTURAL AND MONUMENTAL
SCULPTOR,
IN MARBLE, GRANITE AND FREESTONE.
Devoting especial attention to Monumental Works, &c., viz:
Tombs, Monuments, Headstones, Mural Tablets, Pulpits, Fonts, &c.
DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.
MARBLE YARD—Stockton Street, between Front and State Street,
TRENTON, N. J.
CEMETERY LOTS INCLOSED.—Cemetery work of every description done in the best manner and at reasonable rates. 40

PURE! WHOLESOME!! CHEAP!!!
Opening of the STAR CONFECTIONERY,
No. 4 Assanpink Block, Trenton, N. J.,
THIS DAY, with the most extensive and complete assortment of French and American Confectionery ever exhibited at retail in Trenton. Also, a choice line of Foreign Fruits and Nuts, fine Canned Goods, &c. Prices reasonable. Positively none but strictly pure and wholesome Confectionery sold by this House. Patronage solicited! Favors appreciated! Please call and examine.
THOMAS P. MARSHALL, Proprietor.
N. B.—Constantly on draught, Cold Sparkling Soda Water, Cream, Nectar, Mead, and Kissengen Water. 1040

ESTABLISHED 1847.
EXTON'S TRENTON CRACKERS,
Pronounced by connoisseurs the best in the market.
To guard against the numerous imitations of these celebrated Crackers, the public should
Ask for Exton's Crackers,
And see that his name is stamp on each on each and every Cracker.
☞ For sale by Grocers generally throughout the United States and by
ADAM EXTON & CO., Manufacturers, Trenton, N. J.
Price List and Circular sent on application.
EXTON'S TRENTON CRACKER, the only genuine, original Trenton Crackers. Buy EXTON'S.
EXTON'S TRENTON WINE CRACKERS—Delicious, wholesome, cheap. Buy Exton's Wine Crackers.
EXTON'S TRENTON CRACKERS—Beware of imitations and substitutes. Buy EXTON'S.
EXTON'S TRENTON CRACKERS—Manufactured by
1018 A. EXTON & CO., Trenton, N. J.

VICTORY! VICTORY!
How About the Silver Medals!!
THE AWARD OF ENTERPRISE!
PULLEN & CO., STILL AHEAD.
At the New Jersey State Fair, held at Waverly, September, 1872, the HIGHEST PREMIUM,
A SILVER MEDAL!
The first ever awarded to TRENTON CRACKERS, was given to the firm of E. PULLEN & CO. Also, by New Jersey State Agricultural Society, 1873, A SPECIAL GRAND SILVER MEDAL being the highest award given. Again, at Hunterdon County Agricultural Fair, 1873, A SPECIAL GRAND SILVER MEDAL, being the first ever given by this Society.
PULLEN'S CRACKERS ARE THE BEST!
☞ Ask your Grocer for Pullen's Crackers, and take no other.
All orders promptly attended to. Manufactured by
607 E. PULLEN & CO., Stockton below State St., Trenton, N. J.

For Sale or Rent.
A DWELLING HOUSE, with seven rooms and Bath, situated on Penn and Wood Streets, Bristol, Pa. Apply to E. LAWRENCE, Agent, 1030 Bristol, Pa.

Newtown Academy.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR BOTH SEXES. ☞ Five day boarders taken. For circulars address R. L. GURNEE, 38 Newtown, Bucks County, Pa.

Doylestown Seminary,
DOYLESTOWN, PA.
THE FALL TERM BEGINS SEPTEMBER 7th, 1875.
15 BENJAMIN SMITH, M. A.

S. T. BUCKMAN. A. W. WATSON.
WATSON & BUCKMAN,
NEWTOWN STEAM SAW MILL,
AND
PLANING MILL AND LUMBER YARD,
IS THE PLACE TO GET DRY LUMBER AND SMOOTH MILL WORK. 37

For Sale.
An Eight Roomed Frame House
IN GOOD REPAIR,
AND TWO LOTS OF GROUND,
ON LINDEN STREET, (now occupied by James Smith), 25 by 120 feet each, running back to a 15 feet alley. The grounds are well stocked with plum, peach, cherry and pear trees, vines, &c., a well of water near the door. The house is well built with hall, open stairway, rooms all plastered and in good condition, with a good cellar underneath.
This property will be sold very cheap if applied for soon, IF NOT SOLD BEFORE THE SEVENTH OF SEPTEMBER, IT WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC SALE.
1086 WILLIAM KINSEY, Agent.

PEACH FESTIVAL!
THE LADIES AID SOCIETY OF THE
BAPTIST CHURCH,
OF BRISTOL,
Will Hold A Fruit Festival,
In the Lecture Room of the Church,
ON WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EV'GS,
SEPTEMBER 8 AND 9.
ADMISSION, - - TEN CENTS.
36

STEAMBOAT
JOHN A. WARNER.
On and after Wednesday, March 17, the steamboat JOHN A. WARNER will leave Chestnut Street Wharf, Philadelphia, at 2 and 6 o'clock P. M. Returning leave Bristol at 7.00 A. M., and 4 P. M., Burlington at 7.25 A. M., and 4.10 P. M. Fare 25 cents. Excursion, 40 cents. 913

STEAMBOAT
TWILIGHT.
On and after, Monday, May 17th, 1875, the Steamboat TWILIGHT will leave Chestnut Street Wharf, Philadelphia, at 7 o'clock A. M., and 3 P. M., for Burlington, Bristol and Florence, touching at Tacony, Riverton, Torresdale, Andalusia and Beverly. Returning—Leave Florence at 10 o'clock, and Bristol at 10⅜, touching at all the above landings; on the 3 o'clock trip only to Bristol, leaving there at 5. Fare 25 cents. Excursion 40 cents. 925

Pennsylvania Railroad.
NEW YORK DIVISION.
On and after May 23, 1874,
Trains to and from Bristol Station
For Philadelphia.
Kensington Depot, 7:13, 7:45, 8:26, 9:04 A. M., 12:28, 4:06, 7:21, and 10:05 P. M. On Sundays, 12:28 and 5:27 P. M. West Phila. Depot, at 3:27, 6:02, and 9:51 A. M., 2:53, 5:11, 6:45, and 9:38 P. M. On Sundays, 6:02 A. M., and 9:38 P. M.
For New York.
At 1:16, 7:38, 8:15, 9:21, and 11:47 A. M., 2:24, 3:34, 4:30, 6:18, and 7:49 P. M. Sunday trains 9:21 A.M., 4:31 and 7:49 P. M.
For Trenton.
At 7:38, 8:15, 9:21, 11:09, and 11:47 A. M., 2:24, 2:50, 3:34, 4:03, 4:31, 5:03, 6:02, 6:18, 7:49, and 9:06 P. M. On Sundays, 9:21, 10:12 A. M. and 2:30, 4:31, 7:49 P.M.
☞ The 7.38, 11.09, A. M., 4.03, and 6.05 P. M. trains connect with Belvidere Division.
From Philadelphia.
Leaves Kensington Depot, at 6:55, and 10:15 A.M., 2:00, 3:30, 4:15, 5:15, 6:20, and 8:30 P. M. On Sundays, 9:15 A. M., and 3:00 P. M. West Philadelphia Depot, at 7:00, 8:30 and 11:00 A. M., and 1:35, 2:30, 3:36, 3:45, 5:30 and 7:00 P. M. and 12:00 night.
On Sundays, 8:30, A. M. 3:45, 7:00. P. M.
From New York.
At 7:00, 8:35, and 9:25 A. M., 12:25, 2:55, 4:05, and 6:55 P. M.
From Trenton.
At 6:40, 8:00, 8:40, and 9:25 A. M., 12:00 M., 2:30, 2:40, 4:50, 6:24, 6:55, 9:14 and 9:40 P. M. On Sundays, 12 noon, 5:00, and 9:14 P. M.
From Philadelphia, Westward.
Trains leave West Philadelphia for Harrisburg, Pittsburg and the West, at 8.00, A. M., and 12.40, 7.30, P. M., daily, except Sunday, and 8.10, 10.30 and 11.55, P. M., daily.
For Harrisburg, Williamsport, the Oil Regions and Erie, at 12.40 and 11.55, P. M.
For Harrisburg, Elmira, Canandaigua, Niagara Falls, &c., at 7.20, A. M.
A Through Passenger Train, especially for parties moving westward, leaves Philadelphia at 12.05 A.M., daily, except Monday. For passage by this train, application should be made to Francis Funk, Agent, 116 Market Street, Philadelphia, where first-class and emigrant tickets can be obtained.
For further information see time tables, which can be obtained at the ticket office.
F. THOMSON, Gen. Manager, D. M. BOYD, Jr. Gen. Pass. Agent.
G. W. BARKER, Supt. N. Y. Division.
F. W. JACKSON,
60 Gen. Supt. U. R. R. of N. J. Division.

HUNTERDON COUNTY
AND
Western Timothy Seed.
FINE Lots of Orchard Blue Grass, Herd, Clover and Central Park Lawn Grass, &c., Grain Drills, Cider Mills, Apple Parers and Fruit Presses, Corn Knives and Hooks, Ladders, Baskets, &c.
J. W. CORNELL & CO.,
Garden Seeds and Implements,
Rock Salt. 88 Warren Street, Trenton, N.J.

BUY YOUR
BOOTS AND SHOES,
OF
PARKER,
85 Warren Street, Trenton, N. J.
Next door to Manning's Trimming Store. 986

A. BEER & CO.,
PHOTOGRAPHERS,
(Successors to A. W. McGarvey & Co.)
No. 13 East State Street, Trenton, N. J.
(Mansion House.)
Life Size Pictures in oil, water colors and crayon Copying and Porcelain Pictures neatly finished. Particular attention paid to children. 739

E. KOPP
DYES TO LIVE AND LIVES TO DYE,
and does all kinds of
FANCY DYEING.
ALL WORK DONE IN A SUPERIOR MANNER.
No. 39 Warren Street, 3 doors below Front St., TRENTON, N. J.
Goods sent from the country will receive prompt attention. 669

E. R. HUTCHINSON,
THE POPULAR HATTER,
New and Old Styles in great variety, at
City Hall Hat and Cap Emporium,
CITY HALL, TRENTON, N. J. 1069

J. W. BOND. W. A. BOND.
J. W. BOND & SON,
PLUMBERS,
Gas and Steam Fitters,
No. 2 Broad Street, Trenton, N. J.
The largest assortment of GAS FIXTURES in the city. Orders promptly attended to, and satisfaction guaranteed. 740

A. J. WALKER,
CLOTHING HOUSE,
AND
Merchant Tailor,
N. W. Corner of Broad and Factory Sts.,
TRENTON, N. J. 755

Fame Clothing Hall.
MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING.
EQUAL TO CUSTOM MAKE.
At the Very Lowest Prices!
L. GOLDBERG,
1017 26 E. State Street, Trenton, N. J.

JOSEPH B. YARD
MANUFACTURER OF
IRON RAILING,
(at the old stand)
No. 6 Greene Street, Trenton, N. J.
☞ Particular attention given to Enclosing Cemetery Lots. 205

ALASKA CLEANER
CLEANS HARD FINISHED WALLS,
PAINT, GLASS,
OIL CLOTH, DISHES,
SCOURS SILVER, BRASS,
TIN, COPPER, STEEL,
AND ALL MEDALS.
It has no equal. Try It.
1067

HOUSES AND BUILDING LOTS
FOR SALE:
FRAME HOUSES of all sizes and descriptions, ranging from $1,100 to $2,500. Located on Lafayette, Washington and Dorrance Streets. Very liberal terms offered.

Building Lots for Sale,
On Lafayette, Washington and Dorrance Streets. Also on Jefferson Avenue, destined to be the handsomest and most attractive street in the borough. HOUSES ERECTED BY CONTRACT on any of the above streets, when desired.
29 JOSHUA PEIRCE.

$4,000.
FOR SALE.—A First Mortgage of Four Thousand Dollars, on property worth fifteen thousand. JOSHUA PEIRCE.
$1,500, $1,000, $800.—For sale, prime First Mortgages of each the above amounts.
860 JOSHUA PEIRCE.

For Sale.
FIRST QUALITY improved Iowa lands, will exchange for Bristol property. Enquire at this office.

Buy Your Cigar Boxes
OF
WILLIAM R. BAILEY, Bristol, Pa.
SHOP—WASHINGTON STREET, in rear of residence. 32

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

ACROSS THE RIVER.

BY LUCY LARCOM.

When for me the silent oar
Parts the Silent River,
And I stand upon the shore
Of the strange Forever—
Shall I miss the loved and known?
Shall I vainly seek my own?

Mid the crowd that come to meet
Spirits sin-forgiven—
Listening to their echoing feet
Down the streets of Heaven—
Shall I know a footstep near
That I listen, wait for, here?

Then will one approach the brink
With a hand extended,
One whose thoughts I loved to think
Ere the veil was rended,
Saying "Welcome! We have died,
And again are side by side."

Saying, "I will go with thee,
That thou be not lonely,
To yon hills of mystery;
I have waited only
Until now, to climb with thee
Yonder hills of mystery."

Can the bonds that make us here
Know ourselves immortal,
Drop away, like foliage sear,
At life's inner portal?
What is holiest here below
Must forever live and glow.

I shall love the angels well,
After I have found them
In the mansions where they dwell
With the glory round them.
But at first, without surprise,
Let me look in human eyes.

Step by step our feet must go
Up to the holy mountain;
Drop by drop within us flow
Life's unfailing fountain.
Angels sing with crowns that burn;
We shall have a song to learn.

He who on our earthly path
Bids us help each other—
Who his Well-Beloved hath
Made our Elder Brother—
Will but clasp the chain of love
Closer when we meet above.

Therefore dread I not to go
O'er the Silent River.
Death, thy hastening oar I know;
Bear me thou Life-giver,
Through the waters, to the shore,
Where my own have gone before!

[For the Bucks County Gazette.]

POULTRY ON THE FARM.

BY WILLIAM H. YEOMANS.

There are different directions in which the efforts of the farmer may be put forth than the simple cultivation of crops. Many of these are such as to require the use of but comparatively little time, and yet are more than proportionately remunerative. Among the numerous subjects that may engage the attention of the farmers are, stock raising for sale or for beef, sheep raising for wool and for mutton, the raising of pigs for sale and for pork, and finally poultry raising for eggs and the young chicks. The subject matter of this article will be confined to poultry raising.

Notwithstanding the supposed injury that results from having poultry around, which will be in proportion to the care taken of them, no farmer should be without a reasonable number of fowls not only for the purpose of supplying his table with a rich food, but that the culinary department be furnished with fresh eggs, which, when they are in excess of the necessities can be sold at a good profit. In the first place when neighbors are near, no one should keep fowls unless they are determined to keep them from doing any manner of harm beyond the boundaries of their own premises. In such cases, where fowls cannot have a range of pasturage the difficulty and expense is considerably increased for the reason that a natural food of fowls is insects which they devour in their rambles, and which, if secured in a small enclosure, must as nearly be substituted as it is possible to do, both for the health of the fowl and in order to derive proper advantage from the keeping, for unless a fowl has a proper variety of food it will be unlikely to produce many eggs.

In the country, very many farmers are so situated, that unless the fowls have a remarkable proclivity for rambling they can allow them their liberty without fear of molestation of other premises. But in the execution of this the farmer must make up his mind to be put to a little trouble and perhaps suffer injury to some extent to crops, garden &c. But at the same time the fowls must receive due credit for all the benefits that result from the destruction of insects and vermin that might do a greater amount of damage to crops even than the fowls themselves. But if there are members of the family that are disposed to labor a little in the interests of poultry, by erecting a poultry house at some distance from the garden and cultivated crops, say where they could have the range of the pasture, very much less injury would result. Turkeys will in the summer time when grasshoppers and bugs are plenty very nearly obtain their living, and are easily fattened in the fall. Geese and ducks are very easily cared for if they can have a small pond of water and a small run of pasturage; but unless confined to some enclosure are fearfully destructive to grass, and where a goose runs seems to poison the grass for all farm-stock. Dung-hill fowls are rather more domestic in their habits than those above named, but with plenty of food and a good house for shelter at night and during winter and in storms, they would content themselves a little ways away from the dwelling if desired. The question of the profit of keeping poultry is one that has been considerably discussed and the truth of the case can be obtained from those who have had actual experience, and which will at some time form the subject of an article.

EFFECT OF ARNICA ON THE SKIN.—Contrary to the opinion usually entertained as to the effect of tincture of arnica on the skin, Dr. White communicates to *The Medical and Surgical Journal* the details of some cases which show that, when applied to the skin, it proves, in certain individuals, an irritant poison. Such instances, Dr. White believes, occur not infrequently, but are not recognized, the appearances which follow its use being often mistaken for the immediate effect, or sequel, of the injury or other trouble for which it was used, even the physician often failing to recognize the artificial nature of the eczema he is called to treat, and to connect it with the prior application of arnica to the skin. The almost universal belief in its harmlessness, too, is mentioned by Dr. White as preventing the patient, in most cases, from communicating to the physician the face of its use before the appearance of the disease. Very few of the works on toxicology, and none of those on materia medica place arnica among the poisons.

SANITARY DRAINAGE.—At a Sanitary Conference lately held in Birmingham, Eng., a paper was read setting forth the method pursued by one of the artisans, the laborers' building companies, in order to attain the most perfect sanitary security practicable, and especially in the matter of drainage. The method, in this respect, consists in avoiding, invariably, the carrying of drains under any portion of the house. Instead of this, a drain is arranged at the backs of two rows of houses, running lengthwise in the gardens, and into the main drain; the drain pipes are also led from the backs of the houses in stead of beneath them and hence into the street, as is generally done in the after modes of house drainage. This plan has been carried out by the company in the houses they have built in various cities, and it is likewise being adopted near London at the Shaftesbury estate, where some 800 houses have already been erected and 400 more are in process of construction. It is said that the death rate in these houses, compared with that of a similar number of ordinarily drained houses, has been much less.

Queen Victoria has presented to Mrs. L. I., a half-length portrait of herself, enclosed in a bronze frame, and containing the following inscription: "In recognition of the gift by Mrs. Tedwell of an old family letter, dated 1774, in which is a most interesting description of the children of George III, written by their governess, Miss Planta." Mrs. Tedwell discovered the letter among her deceased husband's papers. It contains a personal description of the six princes and three princesses in King George's family, all of them praised for their beauty and princely deportment. Mrs. Tedwell sent the letter to the Queen, and has received a reply from Buckingham Palace, returning thanks for the letter, and advising her of the present of the framed photograph sent through the British Legation at Washington.

THE BISSINGER CASE.—The Bissinger affair in Reading, Penn., is one of those bits of human history which somehow call in question all our established notions of the excellence of human law and justice. The wheel moves the great machinery smoothly enough until some minute flaw, some pebble, makes itself felt in the weak spot, and it all suddenly stands still—useless. In this case the difficulty lay with a poor woman, the wife of a saloon-keeper. Popular belief does not grant to such women credit for delicacy, or strength of feeling, but this poor little body had some share of both, as it appears; for when her husband, according to the newspaper account, fell in love with another woman, and offered to pay his wife two thousand dollars to go away with two of the children, leaving one to him, she refused to accept the proposal as a practical money-making woman would have done, but thought it better to take her two children in her arms, and holding the third to her breast, end the whole matter by dying in the canal.

"Popular excitement," we are told, "ran high, and lynch law was freely talked of." Of course we all know what a boon the death of four people and a story of love and jealousy behind would be in any community. The people of Reading made the best of the sensation, the husband being taken to the grave as chief mourner guarded by the police and the body of his boy beside him in the carriage as a means of keeping the mob from attack. Several shots were fired however at him during the progress of the funeral, and doubtless many ill-regulated minds thought it was a pity none of them hit the mark. Because here was a man guilty of murder as surely as if the poison had been instilled day by day into his wife's body as it had been into her mind. If he had stolen a wagon, or a bag of corn, or a greenback, the law would have had a safe grip on him, and he would have had years of solitude in which to repent of his ill-doing; but he only robbed a woman of happiness, and home, and life, and he goes scot free. If he had harmed her body so much as to break a finger, there was punishment swift and sure awaiting him. But he robbed her of reason, and drove her soul into depths from which there was no return, and, now that the foolish creature has killed herself and her babies, no worse fate is in store for him than to marry his mistress, and to thank kind fortune that has rid him of incumbrances and saved him two thousand dollars.

Of course law and justice can do nothing. It is as we said one of those cases where we touch an impassable wall of injustice and wrong for which there is no redress. The case of the saloon-keeper and his wife is not a unique one. It is reduplicated a thousand times in every grade of society. In every place of Summer resort you may find the married man or woman tired of the old bargain, looking with wishful eyes and more or less criminal intent into forbidden fields. Most to blame of all perhaps are the unmarried women, who in every rank of life are too often quite as ready for flirtation with married as single men. The wives wait patiently for justice, which seldom comes in this world, unlike the poor woman in Reading who sought hers in another.—*New York Tribune.*

Here is a good story of a four year-old in East Poultney, Vermont, who went to a blacksmith's to see his father's horse shod, and surveyed the operation with much apparent satisfaction, until the blacksmith commenced paring the horse's hoofs, when, thinking this was wrong, he said earnestly, "My pa don't want this horse made any smaller." Here was a terrible little girl named Susie, whose teacher said to her, "Susie, you shouldn't make faces. You'll grow up homely if you make faces." Susie looked thoughtfully at her teacher a moment, and then innocently asked, "Did you make faces when you was a little girl?" And here are two questions, asked and answered in Sunday-school; "Annie, what must one do before he can be forgiven?" Annie, with great simplicity replies, "He must sin." The other fragment of catechism is appropriate to the locality whence I am writing. A visitor in Sunday-school tests the Biblical knowledge of a scholar with an unexpected question: "Little boy, where did the wise men come from?" "From Boston," was the natural reply.

An old man died near Paris the other day who was known as the "honest galley slave." When he was 26 years of age he fell in love with a young girl, and as her father refused his consent to their marriage, they eloped. The lovers were pursued and arrested on the complaint of the inflexible father. The young man was tried of having abducted his beloved, she being not yet of age, and was condemned to ten years in the galleys. The daughter was consigned to a semi-conventual institution. Ten years passed, and on his discharge our hero found the cause of his disgrace still faithful to him. They were married and came to America. After some time they returned to France and settled down in their native land. He made such a worthy use of the fortune he had honorably won in this country that he was always called the friend of the unfortunate. Three thousand persons followed his remains to the grave.

WE PASS FOR WHAT WE ARE.—A man passes for what he is worth. Very idle is all curiosity concerning other people's estimate of us, and all fear for remaining unknown is not less so. If a man knows that he can do anything—knows that he can do it better than any one else—he has a pledge of acknowledgement of that fact by all persons. The world is full of judgment days, and into every assemblage that a man enters, in every action that he attempts, he is guaged and stamped. In every troop of boys that whoop and run in each yard and square, a new comer is well and accurately weighed in the course of a few days and stamped with his right number, as if he had undergone a formal trial of his speed and temper. A stranger comes from a distant school, with a better dress, trinkets in his pockets, with airs and pretensions. An older boy says: "It's of no use, we shall find him out to-morrow."—*Ralph Waldo Emerson.*

INERASIBLE BLACK INK.—A so-called inerasible ink is prepared by Gaffard of Paris, of 1 part by weight of lamp-black, 12 of potash water-glass, of the consistency of syrup, 1 of ammonia water, and 38 of distilled water.

Bristol.

IT HAS NOW BEEN PROVED BEYOND DOUBT, that a Cheap Cash Store has been needed in this town, and that the people can appreciate the advantages of such an establishment is shown by the extensive patronage we have received since we have started. Every good housekeeper whether they be high or low, rich or poor, will naturally go where they can buy the cheapest,—therefore our custom is rapidly increasing, and we are now doing twice the amount of business we first calculated upon, and, notwithstanding the croaking of a few, with old fogy ideas, we assert that we have saved to the town a large amount of trade by withdrawing the necessity for buyers to travel to the city to obtain goods at the right figures. We continue to sell the best Cotton, 5 cents; Skirt Braid, 5 cents; gents all linen hemmed Handkerchiefs, two for 25 cents; ladies all linen Handkerchiefs, 7 cents, splendid Corsets, 50 cents; ladies Striped Skirts, 50 cents; ladies Calico Wrappers, $1.25; Chemises, puffed bosoms, 50 cents; Tucked Skirts, 60 cents; Army Blankets, $2.00 per pair; men's Overalls, 40 cents; ladies Ruffled Aprons, 30 cents; inch wide Silk Ribbon, 12 cents per piece or 2 cents per yard; ladies Leather Belts, 10 cents; gents Undershirts, 25 cents; best Calico remnants, 7 cents; Toilet Soap, 3 cents; Castile Soap, 3 cents; Washing Soap, 4 cents; gents mixed Half Hose, 10 cents; white Half Hose, 10 cts.; buff Linen Shirts, 75 cents; good white Shirt, $1 00; navy blue Shirts, $1.37 and 1.50; good Black Tea, 35 cents; Rio Coffee, 25 cents. Just received from bankrupt sale—2,000 yards of Embroidery and White Goods which we are enabled to sell at astonishingly low figures—most of them less than cost of importation. Call and see us, but don't buy unless you find the goods as cheap as Philadelphia or New York prices, and don't come unless you have the CASH.

J. H. WOOD, 58 Mill Street,
BRISTOL, PA.

Agent for Peerless Paper Pattern Company, and Moore's Cold Water Soap. 933

OFFICE OF
PENN ROOFING COMPANY,
Manufacturers of
Composition Roofing,
107 S. Second St., four doors bel. Chestnut,
PHILADELPHIA, August 18th, 1875.

DEAR SIR:—MR. WILLIAM A. GIRTON, of BRISTOL, PA., IS OUR AGENT FOR THE APPLYING OF ALL KINDS OF ROOFING NOW IN USE. Any kind of roof, no matter of what manner, purchased of us, we will protect him and all parties for whom he may do work for, (upon the above terms), from any legal proceedings that may arise. Yours, respectfully,
PENN ROOFING COMPANY.

WE IN NO WAY OBJECT TO THE ABOVE SALE AND USE OF THE EGYPTIAN ROOFING—BUT APPROVE OF THE SAME.
MORSE & MINER,
105 North Fourth Street.
August 18th, 1875. 34

NOTICE.
Why go so meanly dressed, when
Pettit Sells Clothing
FOR HALF PRICE.
Fine Black Coats selling from $5 to $9; Pantaloons from $2 to $5. Vests given away. Shawls from 75c. to $2.50, Scarfs, Calicoes, Dress Goods, &c., at proportionately low prices. Give me a call. GEO E. PETTIT,
Cedar Street, above Walnut, Bristol, Pa.
N. B.—Parties can select from sample any kind of garment desired. Orders filled within twenty-four hours' notice. 1019

JOSEPH SHERMAN,
Manufacturer of
SASH, BLINDS, DOORS, SHUTTERS AND FRAMES,
DORRANCE STREET, (west of the Railroad),
BRISTOL, PA.
Orders solicited. 1069

Bristol.

YOUR SPECIAL ATTENTION
Is Called to the Assortment of
DRY GOODS,
KEPT BY
M. A. WALMSLEY,
Such as Bleached and Unbleached Muslin.
Such as Calicoes in pieces and in remnants.
Such as Cassimers, light and dark.
Such as Table Linens, bleached and unbleached.
Such as Gray Flannels, all grades.
Such as White Flannels, all wool and half cotton.
Such as Water-Proof Cloakings.
Such as Toweling, all kinds.
The above mentioned goods we are daily receiving fresh invoices, which we intend to sell to the satisfaction of every customer.
Fancy Groceries
In variety, at the lowest market prices.
Respectfully,
M. A. WALMSLEY,
21 Mill and Radcliffe Streets.

B. F. ALLEN,
42 Radcliffe St., corner of Mulberry,
DEALER IN
DRY GOODS,
TRIMMINGS, NOTIONS, &C.
JUST RECEIVED—A FULL LINE OF
Spring Dress Goods,
Which is offered at the most reasonable cash prices.
Also,
FLOWERS of every description
Constantly on hand. Fifty per cent. less than usual price.
A full line of PLAIN AND FANCY
GROCERIES.
Foreign and Domestic Fruits. Tomatoes 12½ cents per can.
N. B.—We also call the attention of the public to a fine assortment of ALEXANDRE KID GLOVES, only 50 cents per pair. 1004

Dorrance Street Ahead.
THE PLACE TO BUY THE
BEST MEATS,
AT THE LOWEST PRICES,
IS AT
R. SNYDER & SON'S,
Dorrance Street between Wood and Pond,
BRISTOL, PA.
CANNED FRUITS,
Vegetables in Season,
HAMS, SHOULDERS, DRIED BEEF, MACKERAL, NOTIONS, &c.
A Choice Quality of
Beef, Pork and Mutton
Always on hand.
All goods delivered free. 761

J. V. FOSTER,
NO. 33 MILL STREET, BRISTOL,
DEALER IN
DRY-GOODS,
GROCERIES,
AND
Provisions.
A full line of fine Groceries and Vegetables in season.
COUNTRY PRODUCE taken in exchange.
24

Groceries & Provisions.
A Child can Buy as Cheap as a Man.
GEORGE C. GILLINGHAM,
At the Old Established
Grocery, Provision & Notion Store,
Dorrance St., bet. Wood & Pond Sts,
Respectfully informs his friends that he still lives and is prepared to furnish his customers with good Groceries and Provisions which in quality and price will compare favorably with anything in the market. Also a good assortment of Notions, &c., on hand. FRUITS AND VEGETABLES in their season. 19

REMOVAL.
P. O. HUTCHINS
Would inform his Friends and the Public, that he has removed to the Corner of
Wood and Market Streets,
where he will continue to keep on hand an assortment of FAMILY GROCERIES, Dried and Canned Fruits; also Confectioneries and Notions, Tobacco and Cigars. Fruits and Vegetables in their season.
All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods. 20

At J. Milnor's Store,
Corner of Wood and Washington Streets,
BRISTOL, PA.,
Can always be found a full line of
Fine Groceries and Provisions,
consisting in part of
DRIED BEEF, PREPARED HAM, BUTTER, LARD, TEAS and COFFEE,
And in fact, everything in the Grocery Line. 18

ADOLPH MITCHEL,
Dealer in
GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,
Lock No. 2, on Canal,
BRISTOL, PA
A general assortment of fine Groceries cheap for cash Give us a call. 1030

HENRY MORTON,
DEALER IN
Confectionery and Ice Cream,
Mill Street,
ADJOINING THE RAILROAD HOTEL.
BALLS, Fairs, Parties and Festivals furnished with Ice Cream at short notice, cheaper than the cheapest. Flowers of all kinds constantly on hand. 1001

WILLIAM BLACKWOOD,
Bread, Pie and Fancy Cake
BAKER.
Foot of Bath Street, near Canal Bridge,
BRISTOL, PA.
BALLS, Parties, Fairs and Festivals, furnished with ICE CREAM and FANCY CAKES at short notice and on reasonable terms. WEDDING CAKES baked and iced to order. 981

S. WARWICK'S
Restaurant and Oyster Saloon,
WASHINGTON STREET,
(Between Pond and Wood), BRISTOL, PA.
Oysters served in any style with promptness, and delivered to any part of town at short notice. 668

A. K. HOFF'S
BREAD, PIE AND FANCY CAKE
BAKERY,
NO. 28 MILL STREET,
Second door above Cedar, BRISTOL, PA.
All orders thankfully received and promptly attended to. 1020

THE INDEPENDENT
Mutual
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
EFFECTS INSURANCE on Real and Personal Property, on the strictly mutual principle, in Bristol and parts adjacent.
GEORGE W. RHAWN, President.
WATSON COMLY (Byberry P. O.), Sec'y and Treas.
JOSHUA V. BUCKMAN, Agent,
1085 Bristol.

New Machine Shop.
E. L. BANES & BROTHER,
General Machinists
AND
STEAM ENGINE BUILDERS.
WOULD respectfully call the attention of all who use machinery to facilitate their work, to our improved tools for Repairing all kinds of Machinery.
WORK WARRANTED TO GIVE SATISFACTION.
Shop: Dorrance Street, west of Railroad,
BRISTOL. 914

Miscellaneous.

WESLEY CAREY,
Manufacturer of
WAGONS AND CARRIAGES,
PENN VALLEY, PA.
REPAIRING NEATLY AND PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. The public are invited to give me a call. 12

SAMUEL W. SICKEL,
MANUFACTURER OF LIGHT AND HEAVY
Wagons and Carriages,
Newtown, Pa.
REPAIRING AND PAINTING neatly done.
1089

ALEXANDER CROSSON,
Manufacturer of
Wagons and Carriages,
TULLYTOWN, PA.
REPAIRING NEATLY AND PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. The public are invited to give me a call. 1087

JOHN ROBERTS,
Manufacturer of all kinds of
WAGONS,
MECHANICSVILLE, (BYBERRY),
PHILADELPHIA COUNTY.
Repairing and Painting a specialty. 1070

JOSEPH WILDMAN,
Manufacturer of
WAGONS AND CARRIAGES,
OXFORD VALLEY PA.,
REPAIRING AND PAINTING neatly and promptly attended to. The public are invited to inspect our stock. 1054

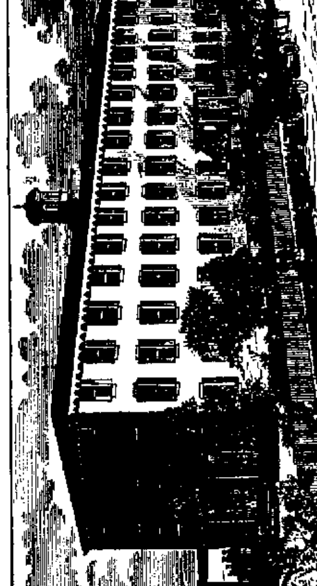
J. C. BROWN,
MANUFACTURER OF ALL KINDS OF
Carriages and Wagons,
EMILIE, PA.
SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO REPAIRING. Give us a call. 1053

"MAGNOLIA" FLOUR MILLS.
J. R. MOON,
Dealer in
Flour, Feed, Grain, &c.
CHOICE FAMILY FLOUR A Specialty.
1058

WILLIAM R. DELANEY,
Manufacturer of
Wagons and Carriages,
BROWNSBURG, PA.
REPAIRING neatly and promptly attended to. The public is invited to give me a call. 1061

J. M. VANDEGRIFT,
Manufacturer of
Wagons and Carriages,
ATTLEBOROUGH, PA.
HORSE-SHOEING, REPAIRING, &c., promptly attended to on reasonable terms. 1075

JAMES JENKS,
Harness Maker,
ATTLEBOROUGH, PA.,
HAS on hand heavy and light Harness, Blankets, Whips, Horse Collars, Curry Combs, &c. Also, HARNESS HARDWARE of all kinds. 818

HYGEIAN HOME,

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The sick and feeble restored to health without Drug Medicines.
Send stamps for circulars.
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$5 to $20 Per Day at home. Terms free. Address G. STINSON & Co., Portland, Me. 832

J. H. SOOY,
Dealer in
Groceries, Provisions,
AND CANNED GOODS,
N. W Corner Mill and Cedar Streets,
BRISTOL, PA.
SUGARS, TEAS, COFFEES, SPICES, &c. All kinds of Fruits and Vegetables in Summer, at the lowest cash prices. 1088

HAIR AND HUSK MATRESSES
MADE TO ORDER, and RENOVATED.
CARPETS and MATTING taken up and laid.
ORDERS left at Kinsey's Hardware Store, or at my Residence on Radcliffe Street, rear of Presbyterian Church, will receive prompt attention.
Refer by permission to Moore, York & Howell, No. 261 South Second St., Alexander Miller, 211 South Second, and A. Grossman, 210 North Second Street, Philadelphia.
413 JOHN F. M'MILLAN.

LADIES, TAKE NOTICE!
MRS. J. SINGLETON, NO. 40 MARKET STREET, has bought Mrs. M. A. Rankin out in the Hair Business, and is now prepared to take your combings and make them up to your order in SWITCHES, PLAITS, PUFFS, CURLS, &c.
Will also renew DRESS MAKING in connection with the hair business. Being grateful for past favors, I will be thankful for future patronage.
MRS J. SINGLETON,
831 No. 40 Market street, Bristol, Pa.

WILLIAM B. BAKER, M. D.,
DENTIST,
43 Radcliffe Street, Bristol.
TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN BY THE USE OF NITROUS OXIDE GAS.
Satisfaction guaranteed in all operations. Artificial Teeth inserted in full or partial sets. 1074

J. V. BUCKMAN,
Surveyor & Conveyancer,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
AND
General Insurance Agent.
BRISTOL, PA.
Office on Radcliffe Street, a few doors above the Delaware House, and under the Observer Printing Office. 22

ANNA W. CABEEN,
Will give instruction in the FRENCH and GERMAN LANGUAGES.
MARY F. CABEEN,
WILL GIVE INSTRUCTION IN MUSIC.
Residence: 82 Radcliffe Street, Bristol.
1061

Bristol.

J. WESLEY WRIGHT,
MILL STREET,
NEXT TO CANAL BRIDGE, BRISTOL, PA.

1875. SUMMER 1875.

Summer Dress Goods in great variety.

HERNANIS, GRENADINES, LINENS, LAWNS AND PERCALES.

WHITE GOODS! WHITE GOODS!
FRENCH MUSLINS, SWISS MUSLINS,
NAINSOOK MUSLINS, PLAIN MUSLINS,
CAMBRIC MUSLINS, WHITE PIQUES.
LACES, EMBROIDERIES, FRINGES,
RIBBONS, HOSIERY, KID GLOVES,
SUN UMBRELLAS AND FANS.

Stamping and Pinking.

OUR GROCERY DEPARTMENT Complete.

Agent in Bristol, for the sale of
E. BUTTERICK & CO'S PAPER PATTERNS & REMINGTON'S SEWING MACHINE.
910

1874. Fall and Winter. 1874.

CABEEN & BEATTY
Invite attention to their Well Selected Stock of New
DRESS GOODS,
WHICH COMPRISE THE NEW AND DESIRABLE STYLES OF THE SEASON.
We offer SPECIAL BARGAINS in
Black Alpacas, Mohairs, and Brilliantines.
LARGE STOCK OF
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND SUITINGS.
Black Beavers, Water Proofs in all colors.
BLANKETS! BLANKETS!
Shawls—both long and square.
MERINO UNDERWEAR, for both great and small, in great variety.
Groceries! Groceries!
BOTH PLAIN AND FANCY, AT LOWEST MARKET PRICES. 780

THOMAS B. HARKINS.
MANUFACTURER of IRON FENCE.
A Large Variety of Cast and Wrought Iron Fence, from $1.50 to $2.25 Per Foot, put up.
STRENGTH AND BEAUTY COMBINED.
Those that are inclined to patronize home industry can be suited in price and quality by calling and seeing for themselves.
BREAD PANS, CELLAR GRATINGS, PLOW CASTINGS,
PATENT SHUTTER FASTENER, and other small articles for sale cheap.
ALL KINDS OF FINE CASTINGS MADE TO ORDER.
Foundry—Dorrance Street, west of Railroad, Bristol.
11

Boatman's Grocery Store,
LOCK NO. 3, ON CANAL.
LEWIS WOOLMAN.
EVERYTHING IM THE BOATING LINE, CONSTANTLY ON HAND. 891

CHARLES W. OSMOND,
Bread and Cake Baker,
NO. 101 MILL STREET, East Side Canal Bridge,
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Miscellaneous.

CYRUS HILLBORN. H. C. WORSTALL.
HILLBORN & WORSTALL,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
HARDWARE IRON AND STEEL,
WOODEN-WARE, Tin-Ware and Slate Mantels, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Turpentine, French and American Window Glass, Putty, Fertilizers, Cement, Calcined Plaster, Marble Dust, Building Sand, Spokes, Felloes, Hubs, and manufacturers of Fifth-Wheels. Agents for Laflin & Rand's Powder Company.
NEWTOWN, BUCKS COUNTY, PA. 1041

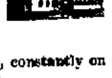
EDWIN OSMOND,
BREAD AND CAKE BAKER,
Newtown, Pa.
CONFECTIONERY AND FRUITS,
STRAWBERRIES, &c.
Give us a call. 1043

CORNELL & BLAKER,
(Successors to Roberts & Feaster,)
NEWTOWN, PA.,
Dealers in
COOKING and PARLOR STOVES, Heaters, Ranges, and all kinds of Tin, Copper and Hollow Ware. Tin Roofing and Spouting executed promptly. Water Rams, Cisterns, and Lead Pipe furnished, and Plumbing executed. 901

PAXSON PURSEL,
NEWTOWN, PA.,
Dealer in
DRY GOODS,
CLOTHING,
Gents' Furnishing Goods, Ladies' and Children's Boots and Shoes.
Advertises by selling goods cheap, and only pays for this space for the benefit of the paper. 965

Z. TAYLOR BLINN,
Cigar Manufacturer,
NEWPORTVILLE, PA.
CIGARS of all kinds constantly on hand. Give me a call, and I guarantee you satisfaction both in quality and price. Special attention paid to orders. 973

SAMUEL GOSLIN,
DEALER IN
HORSE POWERS AND THRESHERS,
Corn Shellers, Cutting Boxes, Sausage Cutters, &c.
I make my Sausage Cutter a specialty, believing it to cut more meat in the same time than any other Chopper for the same amount of money invested.
REPAIRING of all kinds promptly attended to.
Newportville, Bucks County, Pa. 672

NEWPORTVILLE
FLOUR MILLS.
NEWPORTVILLE, PA.
FLOUR FRESH GROUND FROM
THE BEST WHEAT,
Promptly delivered to Customers.

SEEDS:
Such as TIMOTHY and CLOVER, constantly on hand at the most reasonable prices.
Cash paid for all kinds of Grain, at market prices, such as Wheat, Corn, Rye, Oats, &c.
I. C. FETTER,
651 Newportville, Pa.

BOUTCHER & SIMONS,
DEALERS IN
LUMBER, COAL,
Wood, Lime, Fertilizers, Etc.,
Cornwell's Depot,
BUCKS COUNTY, PA.
BUILDING LUMBER of all kinds on hand, or furnished to order.
COAL of the best qualities, and lowest rates.
Agents for
West Philadelphia Drove Yard Manure,
Sold by the car load, and the cheapest manure in market. Also, HORSE STABLE MANURE.
E. W. BOUTCHER,
T. B. SIMONS,
666 Cornwell's Depot.

MORSE & MINER,
Manufacturers of
IMPROVED
Egyptian Roofing.
OFFICE, 105 NORTH FOURTH STREET,
Factory, Berks Street, above Ninth,
PHILADELPHIA.
Philadelphia, July 14, 1875.
MR. E. C. FLOCK,
Attleboro', Bucks County, Pa.
Dear Sir.—You are hereby authorized to sell and use our Patent Egyptian Roofing in Bucks County, Pa., or any other territory in the immediate vicinity, except Bristol township.
Respectfully,
1001 MORSE & MINER.

REAL ESTATE

BOUGHT, SOLD AND EXCHANGED
ON COMMISSION,
BY THOMAS EASTBURN,
Conveyancer,
ATTLBORO', BUCKS COUNTY, PA.
810

Established 1847.
JESSE L. STACKHOUSE. WM. M. STACKHOUSE.
J. L. STACKHOUSE & SON,
EMILIE, PA.,
Dealers in
Drugs and Medicines,
Perfumery and Fancy Articles, Patent Medicines, Pure Wines and Liquors for medicinal purposes, and all articles usually kept by druggists generally.
Physicians' prescriptions carefully compounded at all hours. 1051

DR. JAMES B. CANBY,
DENTIST,
Attleboro', Pa.
GRADUATE of Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery, inserts Artificial Teeth with scientific and mechanical accuracy, and an artistic taste not to be excelled. Patients waited upon at their residences, when desired, without additional charge.
1042

Burlington, N. J.

A NEW ENTERPRISE!
BURLINGTON MACHINE WORKS.
The subscribers beg leave to inform their many friends and the public that having fitted up a shop in J. T. Severns & Sons' Mill Building, they are now ready to execute all kinds of
MACHINE REPAIRING,
Engine, Factory or Agricultural.
ALSO, TO FIT UP FACTORIES WITH POWER,
SHAFTING, PULLIES, HANGINGS, AND ALL OTHER REQUISITES.
All work will be done at low rates, shortest possible time, and guaranteed.
J. MATISON & CO.,
Practical Engineers and Machinists,
911 Post Office Box 197, BURLINGTON, N. J.

Bristol.

E. G. HARRISON,
Real Estate and Insurance Agency,
CONVEYANCING AND SURVEYING,
No. 44 Mill Street,
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JOSEPH SINGLEY,
Boot and Shoe Maker,
LAFAYETTE STREET,
Between Pond and Railroad, BRISTOL, PA.
Repairing neatly and promptly attended to. Patronage solicited. 1002

CASPER ULLERICH,
Manufacturer and Dealer in
BOOTS AND SHOES,
No. 29 Mill Street, Bristol, Pa.
LADIES, Misses and Children's Shoes, Gentlemen's and Boys' Boots and Shoes, heavy and fine, all selling cheap for cash. REPAIRING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. First class work made to order and satisfaction guaranteed. 638

CARPETS
Washed and Scoured for Five Cents per Yard;
AT
Livingston Mills,
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WILLIAM TERNESON,
Manufacturer of and Dealer in
BOOTS AND SHOES.
The finest and latest Styles of work for Ladies and Gents. FIRST CLASS BOOTS made a specialty. SOLE LEATHER and UPPERS of all descriptions constantly on hand and to be had at city prices. Store at Corner Mill & Pond Sts.,
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FURNITURE
Re-upholstered and Varnished;
HOUSE PAINTING; also
WALL PAPER Sized and Varnished.
Special care given to China Glossing.
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New Market House
BY
DAVID G. MICHENER,
No. 103 Mill Street, Bristol, Pa.,
(East side of Canal Bridge.)
Excellent Beef, Sausage, &c., constantly on hand, cheaper than the cheapest.
895

MEAT! MEAT!
MILTON WEBSTER,
AT THE
Corner Mill and Cedar Streets,
BRISTOL, PA.,
KEEPS always on hand a large supply of FRESH BEEF, VEAL, MUTTON, &c. Also, Smoked Hams, Bologna Sausage, Smoked Shoulders, and Prepared Meats of all kinds.
Special inducements given cash customers. 28

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House and Decorative Painter,
PAPER HANGER, ETC.,
GRAINING AND PAPER HANGING made a specialty, and executed in any part of the county on the shortest notice. The best materials used and satisfaction guaranteed.
All orders should be addressed to
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House, Sign,
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FURNITURE Repaired, Grained and Varnished. GRAINING on an entire new principle, for Halls, Dining-Rooms and Libraries, greatly superior to the old methods.
Graining and Paper Hanging made a specialty, and executed in any part of the country, on the shortest notice. Nothing used but the best materials. Satisfaction guaranteed.
Address orders to W. GRACE,
Cedar Street, between Franklin and Walnut,
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AT NO. 61 MILL ST., BRISTOL,
PERSONS IN WANT OF
TINWARE
of the best quality and manufacture, will find it at
C. C. DOUGLASS'
Stove & Tinware Store.
ROOFING and JOBBING done on the best of terms. 30

J. HARRISON TOMLINSON,
DEALER IN NEW AND SECOND-HAND
Sewing Machines.
Machines from auction—good as new, at less than half the price of new machines.
Market Street, first door above Cedar,
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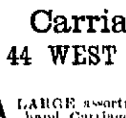
1 WEED MACHINE, in good order.........$20 00
1 SINGER, Family Improved.............. 20 00
1 HOWE, good as new.................... 35 00
1 BUTTONHOLE AMERICA, almost new.. 35 00
and other new machines at a heavy discount for cash.
Old machines taken in trade at a liberal valuation.
1092

NOTICE TO WATER TAKERS.
Oakes & McGonigle,
PLUMBERS,
Gas and Steam Fitters,
MILL STREET,
Rear of Kinsey's Hardware Store,
BRISTOL, PA.
All the latest improvements in Faucets, Stop-Cocks, Circulating Boilers, Water Closet Attachments, Pantry Sinks, Bath Tubs, Day Pans, &c., &c., Wind Mills, Force and Lift Pumps, Rams, &c.
GAS FIXTURES in all the latest designs, furnished at short notice. All work guaranteed to give satisfaction. 790

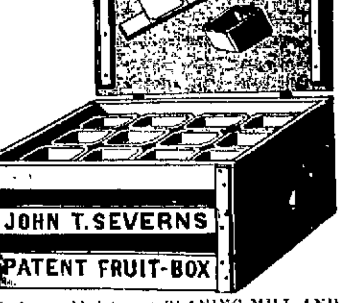
R. HEPWORTH. A. COLLINS.
HEPWORTH & COLLINS,
PRACTICAL PLUMBERS,
Steam and Gas Fitters,
NO. 1 MARKET STREET,
Dealers in Hydrants, Wash Paves, Water Closets, Hot and Cold Shower Baths, Bath Tubs, Lift and Force Pumps, and all articles of the trade. Iron Pipe for water, gas and steam. City and country orders promptly attended to.
P. S.—Please call and examine our stock of Gas Fixtures of the very latest design.
Office open daily from 6 to 8 P. M.
Please give us a call. 741

Which Plan is the Best?
THE COMMERCIAL
Insurance Company
INSURES DWELLING HOUSES, STORES,
&c., &c.,
(No hazardous risks taken.)
ON EITHER MUTUAL OR STOCK PLANS.
In the Mutual Plan the fees are fixed at a rate that will meet all expense and the average loss by fire. The policies being liable to assessment in case of extra losses.
The Stock Plan is upon the usual rates of Stock Companies, with no liability for assessment.
Full particulars given. Apply at office
No. 44 Mill Street,
BRISTOL, PA.
JAMES M. SLACK, PRESIDENT.
E. G. HARRISON, SECRETARY. 740


BURLINGTON
Marble Works,
BROAD STREET,
Opposite Railroad Depot.
G. F. COLEMAN,
1638 Proprietor.

JOHN CRAFT,
Carriage Builder,
44 WEST BROAD STREET,
BURLINGTON, N. J.
A LARGE assortment of first-class and second-hand Carriages for sale or exchange. First-class work only. Repairing neatly attended to.
1064

J. H. IRWIN,
PLUMBER,
Gas & Steam Fitter,
No. 31 High Street, Burlington, N. J.
Hydrants, Bath Tubs, Wash Basins, Water Closets, Hot and Cold Shower Baths, Lift and Force Pumps, Hydraulic Rams, and all articles of the trade. Lead and Iron Pipe Work for Water, Gas and Steam. City and country orders promptly attended to. 607

SASH, DOORS, BLINDS, &C.


We have added to our PLANING MILL AND LUMBER BUSINESS
A LARGE STOCK OF
SASH, DOORS, BLINDS, SHUTTERS, AND FRAMES,
Which we are prepared to furnish Carpenters and Builders at the Lowest Market Rates.
We are also prepared to furnish Estimates for all kinds of Extra Work in Pine or Hard Woods.
SASH: Glazed or Unglazed.
BRACKETS,
Scroll Sawing & Wood Mouldings.
Builders will find it to their advantage to examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere.
Burlington Fruit Box
PRICES.
60 qt. crates and boxes, iron bound, $3.50;
48 qt. do. do. do. $2.75;
36 qt. do. do. do. $2.15,—[with 60 pints, $2.45
32 qt. crates and boxes, iron bound, $1.80;
36 qt. do. do without iron, $1.85,—[with 60 pints, $2.10
32 qt. do. do. do. do $1.60;
24 qt. do. do. do. do. $1.50,—[with 40 pints, $1.70.
Quar boxes $2.50 per hundred.
Pint do. $2.00 do do.
25 cts per hundred extra for packing.
J. T. SEVERNS & SON,
West Delaware Avenue.
BURLINGTON, N. J.
Orders by mail will receive prompt attention. 912

Bristol.

ESTABLISHED 1851.
R. TRUDGEN & SON,
No. 25 Mill Street, Bristol, Pa.,
PAPER HANGERS
AND
UPHOLSTERERS.
Dealers in New and Second-Hand
FURNITURE.
A large selection of WALL PAPERS constantly on hand, lower than city prices.
Furniture Repaired and Varnished, Chairs Re-caned, Carpets cut and laid, Bell Hanging, &c.
Country trade promptly attended to.
Thankful for past favors, we would ask for a continuance of same. All orders should be addressed to
R. TRUDGEN & SON,
816 No. 25 Mill Street, Bristol, Pa.

H. M. WRIGHT,
No. 25 BATH STREET BRISTOL, PA.,

DEALER IN
LUMBER of all descriptions,
COAL, well picked, screened, and under cover
WOOD, cut ready for use;
BRICK, BAR SAND,
Calcined PLASTER, CEMENT,
Lime, Hair, Chimney-Tops, Cord Wood, &c.
Dealers will find it to their advantage to call and examine my Stock before purchasing elsewhere.
FERTILIZERS of all kinds constantly on hand. 636

JOSEPH S. PEIRCE,
WASHINGTON STREET, BRISTOL PA.,
DEALER IN
COAL,
WOOD,
LIME,
SAND,
BRICK,
Curb & Building Stone,
TERRA COTTA PIPES,
Chimney Tops,
Garden Vases in variety.

Bristol Mills.
FLOUR, FEED, LUMBER, COAL, &c.
ROGERS BROTHERS,
Successors to J. & A. Dorrance.
Flour
Fresh ground from the best of Wheat and promptly delivered to customers.
Feed
of all kinds constantly on hand and ground to order.
Lumber.
Seasoned White Pine Boards and Plank of at grades; Hemlock Boards, Joist and Scantling, Lath Pickets, Oak Posts, &c.
Sawed Hemlock Fencing of the best quality.
Bills for large, long or odd sized timber cut at our
SAW MILL
at the shortest notice from selected logs and at the lowest prices.
PLANING MILL.
Yellow and White Pine Flooring, Siding, &c. of the different grades, constantly on hand and made to order, which our facilities enable us to sell at very reasonable prices.
SHINGLES
In all the varieties as to size, quality and price, so that our customers cannot fail to be suited.
COAL
Of the different sizes kept dry under our sheds, well screened and free from slate and dust.
WOOD
Ready Sawed for Summer use and very cheap. CEDAR RAILS lower than usual.
Grain Bought
At the Bristol Mills, and the highest market price paid.
671 ROGERS BROTHERS.

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